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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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LIGHTING UP THE PATHS

FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE WORKERS' MOVEMENT.

Iron Rule of Calanejas, Spanish Premier—German Kaiser Seeking Strength for His Realm—Ill-Timed Shout of the Suffragists on Colorado Victory.

Many people seem to think that the Spanish Premier, Senor Canalejas is liberal and democratic. Indeed, Canalejas who came into power after the fall of Premier Maura, due to the wave of indignation which followed the assassination of Ferrer, has been waging a sort of fight against the Catholic Church. In this respect it is interesting to note what the "El Socialista," the organ of Pablo Iglesias, says about Canalejas' democratic conduct, in an editorial of the 21st of October: "His democracy," says the editorial in question, "consists merely in words. The same ways of proceeding are in use now as were during Maura's presidency;. he lets the Vatican play with him as with a toy; as to meetings and manifestations it is still worse now than under the Maura regime; then they were allowed to take place, the leaders, it is true, being arrested afterwhile; while now such meetings and manifestations, as soon as announced, are forbidden by the police and the leaders arrested on top of it!"

That British "Republic" is making an exhibition of itself. The Crown refuses support to the plan to clip the wings of the hereditary branch of the Legislature, whereupon the "Liberal Government" hesitates to force a new election on the ground that "the King's popularity will return a House hostile to the Liberal program."—Slow work—too slow work.

A duck-in-thunder addressing another set of ducks-in-thunder was the spectacle presented on the 16th of this month in Bueren, Germany, when the Kaiser, the head of an archaic and avowed political system, addressed the Beneedictine friars, the representatives of another archaic political system but ambushed behind religion, in these words:

"The altar and the throne are closely united and must not be separated. I look to you to help me keep my people religious. This is very important as the twentieth century has set loose ideas which can only be successfully combated with the help of religion and the support of heaven."

It is to be hoped that the report from Madison, Wis., published elsewhere in this issue in our Milwaukee letter, to the effect that an effort will be made to unseat Berger on the ground of his having advocated the arming of the workers, will prove false. A Congressman, elected upon a platform that flies the Socialist colors, may prove annoying to the Capitalist Class, that's true. But vastly more annoying to that Class would be the unseating of such a member on such a ground as that he advocated Labor's arming itself. Such a move would be stupidity itself. The capitalist politician should never forget that part of his functions is to help keep the blinkers on the workingmen, not to remove them.

The tidings from Massachusetts, to the effect that the Republicans are moving to send ex-President Charles W. Eliot to the United States Senate in the stead of Lodge, are more than likely truthful. No more logical answer can Massachusetts capitalism make, to the act of Wisconsin in sending to the lower House of Congress a man whose platform makes the Socialist demand of the abolition of Class Rule, than to send to the upper chamber of the same Congress the Pindaric praise-singer of the scab as a "Hero."

"Three more women elected to the Colorado Legislature!" This is the present shout in the suffragist camp. Are these lady suffragists so anxious to demonstrate to the masses that bourgeois women are no better than bourgeois men in government? With one woman in the Colorado Legislature, and woman's suffrage in the State, the economic condition of the working class was so wretched that the child labor law had to be violated, and children in droves were taken from school and sent to work on the beet sugar farms to help out their parents at home. Will two or even more bourgeois women, who live on the withheld earnings of workingmen, women and children, improve matters?

The Hon. Victor L. Berger, in answer to the question whether the Socialists at the A. F. of L. convention intended to introduce their customary Socialist Resolution, is reported from St. Louis to say: "We want the rank and file not the leaders; and if the leaders wish to follow, then well and good. If not, let them stay behind." That's sensible talk, hence, what takes the Hon. Victor L. Berger to the St. Louis pow-wow of leaders?

For a lawyer, and an able lawyer, President Taft exhibits himself poorly when he gives his reasons for thinking of ex-Gov. Hughes as his nominee for Chief Justice that Hughes's age justifies the expectation of his serving twenty years.—Twenty years "service" by an arch legal limb of Top-Capitalism—twenty years more despite the way things political are going? The President must have forgotten all about a certain constitutional clause—Art. II., Sec. 4—which provides for the impeachment of Judges.

Collectors of interesting historic documents of the American Movement should not fail to procure and preserve a copy of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" of the 14th of this month. That issue contains, under flaming headlines, a letter from St. Louis by Mr. G. A. Hoehn. Who is Mr. Hoehn? Mr. H. is the St. Louis Socialist party man who, together with his set, was convicted by his own Missouri party organization of participation in the disgraceful political deal of St. Louis's last municipal election, on account of which his charter was revoked, and he and his set were suspended. And what does Mr. H. say in this article? He denounces the "impossibilists" and the "De Leonite mudslingers," that is, the S. L. P. and the S. P. elements who exposed the Hoehn corruption, and who, in the teeth of Hoehn's and the "Volkszeitung's" yells against the "De Leonite liars," nailed the corrupt act on the heads of the corruptionists, despite all their and their "Volkszeitung" allies' doublings and twistings.

The "Volkszeitung" brigade, of which G. A. Hoehn is an honorary member, is a deadweight upon the Movement in America.

There is "joy in the house of Ward." Meat prices are dropping—of course on "the fine roast beef and steaks; for the ordinary quality prices remain as before."

Kansas City's Bishop Quayle's latest fling at science, delivered last Sunday in this city at the Washington Heights Methodist Church, is as follows:

"Science says there is but one law of gravitation. But I think there must be two laws, one that holds cabbages down and stars up and never gets cabbages and stars mixed."

And then these Bishops wonder why their pulpits are falling more and more into disrepute.

What can be the matter with Wall street? Does not its press announce that "New Nationalism" has been "buried beyond the reach of the hand of resurrection"? How, then, comes it that stocks are "unsteady," "weak," "break," "rally weakly," "break," again and become "irregular"? There is some mystery about all this.

"C 123 World" is the signature of an advertisement that appears in the New York "World" of the 15th of this month, and that sets forth as follows:

"Is there on God's earth an employer who will give an honest man, good all around mechanic at buildings, also handy at all business, trade, a chance to work and keep his family from starving?"

"C 123 World" obviously is a victim of privately-owned "mechanical progress." That's clear. What may not be quite so clear, but is a palpitant fact all the same, is that the unfortunate is a victim of the press-pulpit-politician-professional decoction administered to workers in order to benumb their brains.

Contract Labor Law Probe.

Washington, D. C., November 19.—The constitutionality of the "contract labor laws" of the State of Alabama is to be tested in a case now before the Supreme Court of the United States. Claiming that its police powers give the right to sentence to hard labor a workingman who has "broken his contract," the State of Alabama will make a hard fight to maintain its peculiar institution.

THE WRITING ON THE WALL

As a rule, "writings on the wall" are warnings to Usurpers. No doubt the late elections have left quite a "writing on the wall" before the startled eyes of our American Ruling Class. There is, however, a "writing on the wall," traced there, not for the benefit of the Usurpers, but for the benefit of the Usurped; it is traced there, not so much by the election returns themselves, as by a certain state of things that the election returns throw into high relievo.

Last week the Weekly People called attention to the scandalousness of a governmental system under which the will of the people, expressed at the hustings in never so solemn a manner, is kept in suspense four whole months, and can be kept in suspense fully nine months longer. To resume and amplify the facts mentioned last week, they are as follows:

The President and Congress. elected on a presidential year, do not enter upon their office until several months later—the President enters into actual office on the 4th of the following March; the Congress enters into office on the same day, but only nominally: it cannot convene in regular session until the first Monday of the following December, that is, a year and a month after its election, unless it is convened in special session by express call of the President.

From this state of things it follows—

First—Even if at a presidential election the whole existing governmental personnel—from President down to Congress—is overthrown, and a new one set up by popular mandate, the old, the repudiated government remains in the full exercise of its powers for four months longer. For four months longer things go on as if no popular fiat had been passed upon the officials in office.

Secondly—If the overturn comes in an "off-year," and, consequently, reaches the Congress only, then, unless the incumbent President whose "policies" may have been condemned choose to convene the hostile Congress in special session, the new body remains inoperative for fully a year and a month after its election, and for fully nine months after the commencement of its term.

This is the "writing on the wall" that the late elections trace for the benefit of the Working Class of the land.

Nor is the Socialist, the modern revolutionist, left without precedent to take warning from. His predecessor the Abolitionist ran up in 1860 against that very stone-wall, and came near breaking his head against it. Overthrown by the suffrage that elected Lincoln in 1860, the copperhead administration of Buchanan, which remained in power until the following 4th of March, did, with its Floyds in the cabinet and other administrative offices, their level best, not to smooth the path of the incoming regime, but to strew it with thorns. If in a conflict between capitalist Interests the playing of such a trick was made possible to the defeated Interests against the Interests that triumphed, and made possible "constitutionally," it needs no imagination to depict in advance the manoeuvres of the combined capitalist Interests during the four months that they would continue in full power after having been routed at the polls by Socialism in a presidential year, or during the thirteen months, after an off-year election when Socialism may have seized upon Congress.

The writing left on the wall by the late elections before the eyes of the Socialists with eyes to see, and with brains behind their eyes to do the tall thinking that the writing on the wall prescribes, blazes the warning:—

"No Socialist propaganda in America, that does not drill the useful labor of the country away from the fractured companies of Craft into the solid battalions of Industrial Unionism has the remotest grasp of the situation.

"No Socialist propaganda in America, that, accordingly, fails to organize the useful labor of the land into fitness to seize at a moment's notice the reins of production, and administer the same despite and in the teeth of all machinations by the 'hold-over' capitalist political agencies, is deserving of the name of Socialist.

"All Socialist propaganda in America, that ignores the absolute necessity of the Industrial organization of its recruits, only prepares a blood-bath for the proletariat, together with their purblind-visionary 'Socialist leaders.'"

THOUSANDS PROTEST FOR FEDORENKO

COOPER UNION SENDS UP CRY FOR HIS LIBERATION.

Isaac Hourwich, Daniel De Leon, Charles Edward Russell, President W. H. Hoop of the Winnipeg Trades Council, and Others, Voice the Sentiments of the Multitude—Ringing Enthusiasm Marks Occasion.

If there were any spies of Nicholas the Russian Czar in Cooper Union on Nov. 17, they gathered cold comfort for their imperial master. Filled to the doors with American citizens, the old hall sent forth a cry for the liberation of Savva Fedorenko that for all we know, in these days of long distance communication, beat about the foot of the throne itself in St. Petersburg.

Savva Fedorenko is the Russian peasant, the revolutionist, for whose extradition the Russian government has put in a demand. The alleged "crimes" charged against him were all committed in connection with the revolution there, and hence are purely political. These "crimes," under the present treaty are not extraditable. Yet the ruthless hand of Czarism is stretching out for him, while on the other hand the workers of the whole continent are ranged to defend and liberate him.

The case was well outlined by Dr Isaac Hourwich, of counsel for the defense, and one of the principal speakers of the evening, as one of supreme importance. If Fedorenko is extradited, the precedent set by the Canadian courts will be accepted in England and in the United States. Such an adverse decision will mean the end of the right of asylum all over the English-speaking world, hence it behooves all friends of freedom everywhere to block the iniquitous attempt. Hourwich went most interestingly into the evidence and legal aspects of the case, showing irresistibly by the Russian government's own documents that Fedorenko's "offenses" were political, thereby knocking the bottom out of the entire case for the prosecution.

In opening the meeting, Charles Edward Russell, who was chairman, delivered a forceful appeal for international solidarity in the face of Russia's iniquitous demand.

The first speaker was W. H. Hoop, President of the Winnipeg Trades Council. Hoop has traveled largely over the country in the interests of the case, and is thoroughly versed on the subject.

The people of Canada, he said, irrespective of politics, creed or color, have risen and demanded that Fedorenko have justice. Several of the largest cities of the Dominion have held huge meetings and called upon the authorities to deny the extradition demanded by Russia.

He told how Fedorenko had thrown off his assumed name on arriving in Winnipeg, believing he was in a land of freedom. In four weeks the spies of Russia had him. At once the working class of Canada got busy. Led by the Jewish residents, whose age-long oppression has made them sympathetic to others' sufferings, the workers everywhere rose to demand that the victim be not delivered up to Russian brutality. Rousing meetings were held in Toronto and Montreal, funds raised, the authorities awakened to their duty, and to-day the universal sentiment of the Dominion is that Fedorenko will be released.

"A man worth pursuing from Russia to Austria, from Austria to Belgium, to Brazil, to Argentine, and then up to Canada," said Hoop, "is worth saving!" By its storm of applause the audience showed it agreed with him.

Daniel De Leon, who was introduced by Chairman Russell as one whose name was synonymous with resistance to oppresion, received a tremendous ovation from the entire audience. Seizing upon the central fact, universally admitted, that within the Czar's domain, murder is a social institution, even to being openly practised by the government, he proved that Fedorenko, wanted in Russia, is not wanted for murder, but for something else. He is wanted because he represents freedom and revolt. The Fedorenko case means that Russian autocracy is bent on turning American officials into so many bloodhounds. It is a call to us to show that America shall not again be annexed to European tyranny.

B. Vladeck, of the Bund, Joseph Schlossberg, Editor of the Jewish Socialist Labor Party organ, "Der Arbeiter," Moses Oppenheimer, Dr. Zhotlovsky, Simon O. Pollock, of counsel for the defense, and several others, added their voice to the sentiment of the multitude, which was unanimously, "We refuse to surrender Fedorenko!"

The following statement and resolutions, approved by the executive committee of the Russian Refugees' Defense League, were adopted with a shout that shook the roof:

"After the recent social and political upheaval in Russia had been drowned in blood, some of Russia's noblest sons and daughters were fortunate enough to escape from the Czar's butchers and hangmen and to find refuge abroad.

"The Russian political secret service, spread over the whole civilized world, hounds those fugitives everywhere. Many efforts were made by the minions of the Bloody Czar to get hold of such refugees, so as to hand them into Russian torture chambers, prisons, or to the gallows. Extradition proceedings were instituted in many

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HUNGARIAN S. L. P. MEN

DIVORCE THEMSELVES FROM SLUM ELEMENTS.

Long Record of Intrigue Against S. L. P. Effectively Rebuked—Hungarian Socialist Federation Formed Which Lines Up Squarely with Party — Account of Slummites Doubling and Twisting Against S. L. P.

What purported to be a special convention of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation was held at Schutzen Hall, 12 St. Marks Place, New York City, November 19-20. For over a year the Party has been urging the Hungarian organization to rid itself of the slum elements which had attached themselves to it and which time and again violated the mandates of its conventions, general vote and constitution. The Party administration all along demanded that, if the Federation was sincere in its declarations of sympathy with the principles and tactics of the S. L. P., they should square their actions with their declarations and not permit a petty minority of slummists and adventurers to continually and with impunity contradict these declarations by actively working against the Party, and against the best interests of the Hungarian workers.

The N. E. C. of the Party at its last session in July demanded that the property of the Hungarian organ "Nepakarat" be vested in the Party as is required by the constitution ot the Party, the last convention of the Federation in March of this year having decided to do so. However, the general vote of the Federation which is required to ratify the acts of conventions, influenced by a lampoon issued by individuals of the slum element, and signed by some of the newly elected Executive Board members—who, by the way, were instructed by the convention to uphold the acts of the convention and accepted the offices to which they were elected under those conditions—voted down the proposition to vest the property of "Nepakarat" in the Party, and also voted against accepting the tactics of the Party. The Party, as stated above, demanded that the Federation vest the property of the paper in the N. E. C. of the Party and also to adopt the tactics of the S. L. P. Besides, they were asked to dispense with the services of Chas. Rothfiser, their anti-S. L. P. national secretary, if they wished to continue friendly relations with the Party, because no further intercourse could be officially tolerated with him.

Rothfiser was forced to resign, but the Executive Board stated in the organ of the Federation that the question of the property of the paper and the question of tactics could only be decided by a regular convention. The administration of the Party did not urge immediate action, therefore, the necessity for a special convention to decide those questions was uncalled for. The constitution of the Federation provides that, to call a special convention the Executive Board and the Control Committee are required to concur. The Control Committee did not concur, whereupon six of the seven members of the Executive Board, Rosenberg excepted, resigned from the Executive Board. These resigned Executive Board members thereupon called a special convention of the Federation and the Control Committee approved the action.

Louis Basky, who was editor of the Federation's organ, "Nepakarat," wrote in favor of the S. L. P. and affiliation with the Party; three of the resigned Executive Board members suspended Basky as editor for this act. In cases of suspension of an editor the constitution provides that the act of suspension and the reasons therefore, and the reply of the editor, shall immediately be submitted to a general vote. This was not done, on the contrary, the resigned Executive Board referred its action in this case to the unconstitutionally called special convention. The Chicago organization of the Federation, five weeks prior to the date for which the special convention was called, directed a circular letter to the other organizations of the Federation, through the Executive Board as is required by the constitution, demanding the removal of the resigned Executive Board members and calling upon those organizations to join with Chicago in this course. The resigned Executive Board withheld this circular letter until just a few days prior to the date of the convention,—the reasons were obvious.

The "convention" met. The illegally appointed national secretary pro tem called the "convention" to elect a credential committee of five members. The committee was elected with four anti-S. L. P. members and one S. L. P. member. In the report of the committee the majority protested against the seating of eleven delegates—all S. L. P. men—and the minority member protested against thirteen—all anti-S. L. P. men. Those protested against, S. L. P. men, by the artificial majority, were not allowed to vote at all in cases of seating or denial of seats to delegates. Those protested against by the minority, anti-S. L. P. men, were allowed to vote in all cases except their own cases; thus twelve anti-S. L. P. protested delegates had the right to vote in all cases. The "convention" seated all delegates who were protested by the minority member of the Credential Committee, and denied seats to all protested against by the majority of Credential Committee. A few instances of how these cases were decided are here given:

In the case of Buffalo, N. Y., two delegates, one a proxy, were seated; the local was only entitled to one delegate, and, despite the statement of that delegate that they only had thirty-six members, when the constitution demands that not less than thirty-eight to entitle the local to two delegates.

In the case of Adena, Ohio, a proxy, Chas. Rothfiser, was seated, although the local paid no dues since last April.

In the case of Louis Lefkovitz, manager of the Federation printing plant, and I. Fisher, caretaker of "Nepakarat" mailing list and mailer, the "convention" decided to seat these two men notwithstanding the constitution provides that no salaried employe of the Federation shall be a delegate; they were proxies from an East Pittsburg Local.

In the case of Cleveland Local 11, three proxy delegates were elected and instructed in favor of the S. L. P. Subsequent to their election the anti-S. L. P. element fraudulently "elected" two other men, who admitted the facts.

The district of Ohio secretary, Szentgyorgyi, was denied a seat because, after the Cleveland Local packed its meeting and voted against the S. L. P., he and a few other loyal members removed the Library, which was the property of the S. L. P. and had been loaned to the Local, to S. L. P. headquarters. In order to prove that the above stole the Library they brought a bogus court order with them, which was exposed as a being only

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ELECTION ECHOES ROLL IN

SOLID S. L. P. EDUCATIONAL WORK TELLS EVERYWHERE.

Louisville, Ky., Holds Its Own and Makes Big Gain, Despite Whirlwind Campaign of Craft Union Catering Carried on by S. P.—Middle West Makes Splendid Returns.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 17—The vote in this, the fifth congressional district of Kentucky, was as follows for the S. L. P. and the S. P.:

	1910	1908
S. L. P.	212	154
S. P.	1085	653

This is a gain in our vote of 58 over the vote of 1908, or 37 per cent., and the S. P.'s gain is 432 votes or 66 per cent.

We had expressed the hope and the opinion that our vote would go between two and three hundred. The S. P., according to some of their supporters, were expecting that they would get 6,000 votes, and that their craft unionist beggar for votes, Young, would run Sherley, the Democratic candidate a close race. And, though their actual gain was just 432 votes, or 66 per cent., they are now claiming that their increase was 1,000 per cent., and appear to be very much enthused over their "tremendous" gain.

Section Louisville, Socialist Labor Party, is content with the result. We did not play the workers for suckers. We conducted a straightforward, clear-cut Socialist educational campaign. We did not cater to the ignorant, benumbing, and mentally paralyzing prejudices of Sammy's craft union scabs to get their votes, as the S. P. politicians did. We circulated no electioneering cards with the Allied Printing Trades Council's scab label on them, begging capitalist A. F. of L.-ites to "vote for a union man."

The 1,085 votes cast for Herman F. Young, the S. P. nominee for Congress, were mainly craft unionist and not Socialist votes. Nearly all the craft union molders voted for Young, for he courted them, flattered them, and "sympathized" with them in their strike against the boss molders, for he was a "union man," too. The S. L. P., on the other hand, pressed home persistently and hard the lesson the molders' strike has already taught and is still teaching workingmen who are capable of being taught, the lesson now being repeated for more than the thousandth time, that pure and simple craft unionism, as a weapon with which to fight the masters for better conditions, is simply played out; that, if workingmen mean business, if they really desire to move forward and upward in the world of industry, if they wish to lift themselves and their class out of the category of mere merchandise to be bought and sold in the labor market,—in a word, if they wish to break the chains that bind them as mere wealth-producing machines for the master class—they must build their industrial union, the one universal union of their class, to seize, and hold, and operate in their own interest the means of production and distribution. Not only that, but to legalize the seizure, holding, and operating of these means of production and distribution, the workers must build their own political party, for the purpose of seizing, by virtue of their superior numerical strength, the law-making, the law-interpreting, and the law-enforcing machinery of government.

Jas. H. Arnold.

Near Six-Fold Increase in Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., November 17.—I am now able to give a report on the S. L. P. vote in in Indiana. I give the vote for head of State ticket in the last three state elections. While we lost heavily in 1908, compared with 1906, we have this year nearly six times the vote of 1908 and twice the vote of 1906:

	1910	1908	1906
S. L. P.	2,974	573	1,514

Vote in Minnesota.

Henning, Minn., November 15.—The S. L. P. vote in Hennipen County, including Minneapolis, is 1,099, according to capitalist papers. Beltrami County gives the S. L. P. 75; Henning, town and vil-

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STUMPED THE SINGLE TAXER

SOCIALIST PUTS SOME QUESTIONS TO APOSTLE OF LAND TAX ONLY IDEA, AND EXPOSES SINGLE TAX FALLACY.

By J. Kresswell.

Single-Taxer (with the air of a revealer of eternal truth)—The theory of the Single Tax is based on taxing the land to its full value, thereby causing the owners of vast tracts of idle lands either to work the same themselves, or sell to others who are willing to work them, and as the services of labor would be necessary for such a purpose, the question of the unemployed would be, if not totally, at least partially solved.

S. L. P. Man—May I ask you a question which I can not solve?

S. T.—With pleasure! That's what I came down here among you in the East Side for, to answer questions, to enlighten the people. Make your questions as short and clear as possible.

S. L. P.—I will comply with your request, sir. Now, then, if the owners of the large tracts of idle land did not find it profitable to work them when the land-tax was low, how can they be expected to start working the same when, besides the enormous outlay for operating expenses, they will have the prohibitive tax hanging over them?

S. T. (triumphantly)—In the first place, it is not certain that it was unprofitable to work the idle land, because the owners did not even make an attempt. In the second place, assuming that it were unprofitable to work the idle land, then the owners would be compelled to cut it up into farm lots and sell them or let them revert to the government for non-payment of taxes, in which case the latter could do the selling.

S. L. P.—You'll excuse me for returning to the original question of the land-owner's profits. Do you affirm that the owners of the aforesaid idle lands have no means of finding out beforehand whether or not there would be any profit in working them, after all the information they get through the U. S. Department of Agriculture, consular agents abroad and their own business tours in search for profitable enterprises?

S. T. (emphatically)—I do so affirm, young man.

S. L. P.—Why, then, do the capitalists always consult the reports of Uncle Sam's consular agents about the state of foreign markets?

S. T. (worried)—As you are so very inquisitive, why don't you ask the capitalists themselves?

S. L. P.—I heard you make the statement that you came to enlighten the people, and as I am a humble individual included among the people, I take it for granted that you may be able to enlighten me.

S. T.—Well, I do repeat my former statement, whether you like it or not, that the capitalists have no means of knowing beforehand whether there would be any profit for them in an enterprise.

S. L. P.—Then, according to your statement, the capitalists make their investments blindly?

S. T. (hesitatingly)—Eh—ah—er—I—I—I—not exactly that. But you are trying to trap me like a District-Attorney does some evasive witness. Young man, I think there is something of the ways of a Socialist about you.

S. L. P.—That is what I am, and a thorough one, too. And even if I were only a simple seeker after the truth, your answer would not solve the original question.

S. T. (with a sigh of relief)—If you don't like my answer, I can't help it. Try somebody else.

S. L. P.—Will you allow me to answer the original question from your platform?

S. T. (frightened)—Oh, no! This is my meeting! If you want to make a speech go to some other corner and start a meeting of your own!

S. L. P.—Will you allow at least one more question?

S. T.—You have been plying me with your questions the whole evening to the exclusion of others who might wish to ask one. Enough! Does anybody else wish to ask a question?

Voices from the audience—Give the Socialist another chance! Answer the Socialist's question! Don't run away! Ah, you are afraid of the Socialist! He's got you in a tight fix, eh?

S. T. (bewildered)—To show you that we Single Taxers are not afraid of the Socialists, I will let the Socialist ask questions till morning. Now, Mister Socialist, fire away!

S. L. P.—Did you not make the statement that in case it would be unprofitable for the owners of idle lands to work them, they could either sell them in farm lots to those wishing to buy, or let those lands revert to the government for non-payment of taxes, and the government could then do the selling?

S. T.—Yes, sir, I did and do still make that statement.

S. L. P.—And from where would the army of unemployed get the money to buy those farm lots, and stock and tools to work them?

S. T. (annoyed)—I did not exactly say sell them to the unemployed. There are still lots of well-to-do people, the middle class, for instance, who could buy those lands and employ labor in working them, which would relieve the labor market also.

S. L. P.—Do you think that the middle class would start working the idle lands just for the sake of relieving the millions of unemployed?

S. T. (bothered by the directness of the question)—Oh, no! They would not undertake such an enterprise just out of love for their fellow-man. They are entitled to a fair profit on their invested capital. Don't you think so, too, Mister Socialist?

S. L. P.—I understand from your previous objection to my answering the question, how would the owners of the idle lands find it profitable to work them with a heavy tax on them, when they found it unprofitable to work them with a low tax, that I am here not to answer, but only to ask questions. Therefore it is up to you to prove that the capitalists, big or little, are entitled to a fair share of labor's product.

S. T.—I hold that capitalists are entitled to a fair return on their capital, because of its inherent property to earn, to accumulate more wealth. For instance, when I invest my capital in agricultural production, I do so because I expect it to earn for me more than I put in.

S. L. P.—What do you mean by the word "it" in your instance?

S. T. (sagely)—By "it" I designate capital, which I repeat has the inherent property to earn, to accumulate more wealth.

S. L. P.—Could your "it," or, if you prefer, your capital earn for you more wealth without labor producing that wealth?

S. T. (with an apprehensive look in his eye)—Oh, why, of course not. But labor, for the same reason, could not get along without capital, and that is why the owners of capital are entitled to a fair profit on their invested capital.

S. L. P.—And who produces capital?

S. T. (looking tired)—That is just like those Socialists. No sooner is one of their questions answered than they are ready with a dozen others.

S. L. P.—I beg your pardon, Mister Speaker, for reminding you that you did not solve the very first question I put to you. I do hope that you will solve the question, who creates capital?

S. T. (musingly)—As capital is wealth, and as all wealth is created by labor, it follows then that capital is the product of labor. Yes, yes, that is it. Capital is the product of labor, Mister Socialist, I admit that.

S. L. P. (just getting warm)—If capital is the product of labor, why, then, doesn't capital and its mysterious power to earn more wealth, as you stated before, belong to those who have created it, that is, the laboring class?

S. T. (haranguing the crowd)—You see now before you, gentlemen, a sample of the bigoted, intolerant Socialists, who recognize the right of free speech for themselves only, but deny it to others. As you have seen for yourselves, instead of giving me a chance to express my views, I have been interfered with by this Socialist.

Voices from the crowd—If you had stuck to the questions put to you, you would have had ample opportunity to express your views.

Second voice—Yes, answer the question. If labor is the creator of capital, why does not labor own capital?

S. T.—Now, you keep quiet, there, or I will call an officer. (Whispers to one of his aides, who departs hurriedly.)

(Enter guardian of the peace)—Hey, there, are youse fellows going to stay here the whole night? Huh? Beat it home now, and double quick.

Voice from the audience—Mister Speaker, call again and solve those questions you have failed to solve to-night. By-bye.

ELECTION RETURNS ROLL IN.

(Continued from Page one.)

lage, give the Party 21 votes. In Rice County, where Faribault lies, the S. L. P. polled 84 votes. The S. P. got 39.

In St. Paul Runs Ahead of S. P.

St. Paul, November 21.—For the twelve wards in this city the S. L. P. candidate for Governor received 917 votes; the P. O. P. (S. P.) man got 818.

Way Ahead in St. Louis.

St. Louis, November 21.—The vote of the Socialist Labor Party, as given by the daily papers is 901 for Poelling for Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1908 Gillhans had 242.

In St. Louis County Poelling got 125; two years ago we had only 14. Thus we have 1,026 votes here, not counting the rest of the state.

Seattle's Increases Near Sixfold.

Seattle, November 16.—At the election on November 8, D. H. O'Hanrahan, S. L. P. candidate for Assessor received 726 votes in Kings County, 616 of which were cast in this city. Last March we polled 108 votes for Mayor in the city.

80 Per Cent. Increase in Conn.

New Haven, Conn., November 18.—The total Socialist Labor Party vote for this state is now officially set at 937. Two years ago the Party polled 582, and in 1906, 281. This year's figures are thus a gain of about eighty per cent. over 1908, and more than 300 per cent. over 1906.

No Let-up in Increases Over Country.

Paterson, N. J., November 15.—Official election returns for Passaic County give the following results:—For Governor, Butterworth, Soc. Lab., 357; for Congress Sixth Dist., Berdan, Soc. Labor, 347; for Surrogate, Emil Landgraf, Soc. Lab., 347; for Assembly, S. L. P., Rudolph Katz, 364, Herman Landgraf, 365, Alex Picchetto, 366, John Crawford, 362, Douglas Butterworth, 365.

This means an increase everywhere. The Sixth Congressional District comprises three counties, so that the candidate for Congress will have a large poll when the returns are received from Bergen and Sussex Counties.

The Socialist Labor Party gets more in Passaic this year than it got in the whole district two years ago. According to returns thus far from New Jesey, it looks as though John C. Butteworth will increase his vote over three years ago about 50 per cent.

R. H. P.

Doubles in Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., November 16.—The official count in this city gives the S. L. P. 177 votes. Have not the figures at hand for two years ago, but our vote is doubled at least.

Canton Quadruples Almost.

Canton, O., November 21.—The official count gives Mailey, S. L. P. candidate for Governor, 96 votes in the city. For Stark County the vote is 153. In 1908 the vote in Canton was 25.

Youngstown Doubles.

Youngstown, O., November 15.—The official count gives Mailey, S. L. P., 38 votes for Mahoning County; in 1908 we had 15.

The Vote in Chautauqua.

Mayville, N. Y., November 19.—The head of the S. L. P. ticket received 121 votes in Chautauqua county. In this town the vote was three, the same as the S. P.

Broome Co., New York.

Binghampton, N. Y., November 15.—In Broome County, the S. L. P. received 53 votes.

Lehigh and Northampton Count, Pa.

Allentown, Pa., November 16.—In Lehigh County, Anton, S. L. P., got eight votes, W. H. Thomas got twenty. In Northampton County Anton received four votes, and Thomas, for Lieutenant-Governor, received 62.

Berks Co., Penna., Vote.

Reading, Pa., November 15.—Geo. Anton, S. L. P., candidate for Governor got 14 votes in this county, Berks; for Lieutenant Governor W. H. Thomas received 29.

San Francisco's Sturdy Poll.

San Francisco, November 17.—Chas. H. Berg, S. L. P. candidate for Governor of California, polled seventy-three votes in San Francisco. This is a remarkable showing considering that the S. L. P. was not on the official ballot. Every elector who voted for Berg had to write the name in the blank column. Next year the S. L. P. will be on the official ballot.

A. R.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

Thirtieth Annual Gathering in St. Louis—Gompers' Report and Speech Dividing Workers.

St. Louis, November 21.—The thirtieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opened in this city last Monday.

Seventy-five women were in the convention of delegates. One of them is Miss Zula Taylor, twenty-one years old, who will cast the entire vote of the State of Kansas, having been elected the representative of the Kansas Federation of Labor. She is secretary and treasurer of the Kansas Garment Workers' Union.

Reports showed that Charters were issued to 334 unions in the year. These make a total of 16,737 unions now affiliated with the Federation.

Gompers made an extended report on the past twelve months. The report dealth with the growth of the labor movement in this country, Canada and Porto Rico, the alleged steps taken for the organization of the iron, steel and tin workers and the progress of the struggle between the workers and the United States Steel Corporation; the course and outcome of the women garment workers, shirt waist, miners and other strikes; the status of injunction legislation; the Buck's stove and Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison contempt cases; the progress toward the extention of the eight-hour law; the federation's efforts in opposition to child labor and the convict contract labor system; the employers' liability law; industrial education; the work in labor's behalf in Arizona and New Mexico, and the growing recognition of labor's rights and its political and economic power.

The Carriage and Wagon Makers' International Union of North America set forth the decline of the carriage and wagon building industry, and stated that it was due to the automobile and the aeroplane. They, therefore, asked that their charter be broadened to include the trades engaged in building those new agencies of transportation. The new name which the union desires is the Carriage, Wagon, Automobile, and Aeroplane Workers' International Union of North America.

Among the resolutions which were presented to the committee, and which are causing discussion among the delegates are those taking up such bourgeois reforms as proposing old-age pension measures and opposing increased freight rates. The pension proposal is that Congress shall be asked by the Federation to enact laws providing for pensions for married workers more than sixty years of age, who are without means and out of employment. The amount suggested is $30 a month.

Gompers, in a speech at a banquet, took occasion to pour some more oil on the flames of race hatred. He declared against the Negro joining the unions.

"There are 8,000,000 Negroes in the United States," said Gompers in his harrangue, "and to my mind they can not all be expected to understand the philosophy of human rights. I do not believe they should be permitted to join our unions, lacking as they do for the most the very necessary knowledge of what our unions really stand for in the economic world.

"These are less than two centuries away from the barbarians of their own African land, and a little less than a half century removed from chattel slavery. I am not condemning the Negro, but we can not expect a people with all their traditions—mental, moral and social—tending to tear down, to understand the fundamental philosophy of human rights. This is not a theory, but a condition, with which we have to deal."

A plan to unionize the school teachers of the United States is the aim of a resolution now before the convention.

MARX on MALLOCK
or
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By DANIEL DE LEON.
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Gain in Virginia.

Newport News, Va., November 15.—The S. L. P. candidate in the First Congressional District, received 18 votes; last election the Party got 9 votes. The S. P. candidate got 18; last time 42.

THOUSANDS PROTEST FOR FEDORENKO.

(Continued from page one.)

places by the Czar's officials, craftily and unscrupulously. The records show that the Russian Government usually charges its intended victims with the commission of common crimes, concealing or suppressing the connection of the acts charged, with the revolutionary uprising.

"On the American continent this was clearly shown in the cases of Christian Rudowitz in Chicago, Jan Pouren in New York, and Julius Wezosal in Boston. Ultimately their demanded extradition was refused by our authorities.

"But now when the United States was found to be an unpromising field for the harvest of Russian spies and Russian hangmen, the Bloody Czar has turned to Canada as possibly a better hunting ground. In Winnipeg, Canada, a Russian peasant, Savva Fedorenko, has been arrested at the Czar's behest under charges similar in character to those preferred against Pouren and Rudowitz.

"In view of the foregoing facts, this meeting of American citizens, held in Cooper Union, New York, November 17, 1910, declares:

"We earnestly endorse the action of the Political Refugees Defense League of America, in taking up the case of Savva Fedorenko as that of a political refugee, and we pledge the League our fullest moral and financial support.

"We condemn the hellish Russian political spy system maintained all over the civilized world, and we demand of all civilized governments the expulsion of Russian spies and provocateurs.

"We hope and trust that the authorities of Canada will not defile the soil of this continent by any subserviency to the demands of a bloodthirsty tyrant, and will not deliver Savva Fedorenko into his hands.

"We instruct the Executive Committee of the Political Refugees' Defense League to give this document to the press as the sentiment of this meeting, and to transmit a copy thereof to the Dominion Government at Ottawa, Canada."

ALL CANADA ABLAZE

With Sentiment for Release of Savva Fedorenko—Great Meetings.

Toronto, Ont., November 18.—At the meeting of the Fedorenko Defense Conference of Toronto on November 14 the secretary reported that $200 had already been sent to Winnipeg, and more would shortly follow.

The wave of mass meetings in this section continues at high mark. In this city Massey Hall, the largest in town, was packed, nearly 2,000 men and women attending. It was the best meeting held in this city for twenty years. The speakers were among the most prominent men of the city, and the Mayor acted as chairman. W. H. Hoop, of Winnipeg, delivered a telling address, a fund of $113.53 was collected on the spot, and a public committee of five, with the Mayor as one member, was elected to carry on the agitation. Another great international meeting will be held here next week.

Socialist party Local 24 has withdrawn from the Fedorenko conference.

Another good meeting was held in Montreal on November 13, with the Mayor there also in the chair. The Finnish workers of that city held a splendid meeting, and still a third took place shortly after. The local papers were all full of editorial and news matter on the case.

The entire sentiment of Canada seems to be in favor of Fedorenko, and for his freedom from the Czar.

S. Z. Wald, Secretary,
Fedorenko Defense Conference of Toronto.

MILWAUKEE ELECTIONS

AND AFTERMATH—RUMOR ABOUT UNSEATING BERGER.

Proceedings May Be Started to Oust Social Democratic Congressman on Grounds That He Advocated Arming Workers—Flashes on Late Campaign in Milwaukee—S. L. P.'s Gain in Membership.

Milwaukee, November 13.—As was to be expected, the Social Democrats carried Milwaukee County, and elected all the county officials, except surveyor, for which office the S. D. P. and the Republicans had no candidate. Consequently this office fell into the hands of a Democrat.

The prediction made by the writer regarding outcome of the election came true. The first was that the S. D. P. would not poll their last city vote, in both city and county this fall; they lost about 4,000 votes. W. Jacobs, their candidate for Governor, polled 23,000 in Milwaukee County. The S. D. P. vote in the city in spring was about 27,000 votes.

The second forecast was that the Democrats would not have a "look in": they polled 16,896 votes, and the Republicans 20,330 votes. The Democrats did not elect any candidate for the State legislature. Out of 16 candidates for the Assembly, the S. D. P. elected 12, and the Republicans 4. The S. D. P. elected 1 State Senator; the Republicans 1. W. Gaylord is a holdover Senator. This makes the representation of S. D. P. in the State Legislature 14 members.

The third prediction was that Gaylord would not be elected to Congress. He was defeated by 500 votes.

V. Berger and H. Cochems ran pretty evenly; Berger won out by about 350 votes. Berger will represent the Fifth Congressional District which comprises the northern half of Milwaukee County and the whole of Waukesha County. It was the vote in the city of Milwaukee that helped Berger.

It should be here stated that reports have arrived from Madison, Wis., that an attempt will be made to unseat Berger because he advocated arming the workers.

The S. L. P. vote declined from 107 in 1908 to 58. This may or may not be our correct vote, but the literature and open air meetings of the S. L. P. this fall will crystallize into results in due time. We are satisfied with having educated some of the workers to scientific Socialism, which is and only can be a foundation for a true Socialist movement. While our vote has declined, our Section is stronger numerically than in 1908.

The S. L. P. distributed about 20,000 pieces of literature, which does not include the distribution of The People and sales of literature. Our sale of pamphlets was exceedingly gratifying the last three months.

There is no question but that many workers, tho' recognizing the correctness of the S. L. P. position, voted for the S. D. P. We met many workers who said that the more chance that the S. D. P. had to be elected, the sooner would the correct position of the S. L. P. be recognized, and they were going to vote for the S. D. P. Another factor is to be considered. The new recruits to Socialism, not yet clear enough, followed the sentiment of the majority of workers, which was Social Democratic. When Liebknecht spoke for the S. D. P. here, he talked revolutionary Socialism and endorsed the S. D. P., which no doubt influenced many German workers to vote for the S. D. P., votes which otherwise would have gone to the S. L. P.

To sum up the election from a Socialist viewpoint, one can not help but come to the conclusion that the fight was one between politicians and not a struggle between Capital and Labor.

Comrade Vierthaler and the writer visited District Attorney McGee, requesting him to give us a correct interpretation of the election laws regarding the lever for independent nominations on the voting machines (under which head the S. L. P. was classified). We had to work a release knob to vote our ticket, and then turn pointers down over our candidates. We wanted to know if it was not possible to have our lever work the same as the levers for official parties. McGee told us that the election laws on that point were not favorable to us. We then discussed the coming election. He said that the Republicans were handicapped financially, and that the law forbade corporations to donate to political campaigns. But, in the opinion of the writer, that would not prevent the capitalists from contributing as individuals. McGee further said that he didn't care if he had to mortgage his property for from two to three years in his fight for District Attorney.

Had this election been a fight between Capital and Labor, the capitalists would certainly have been more free with financial assistance, and the capitalist press would not have accepted the big ads. of the Social Democrats.

The only thing that the capitalists no doubt regret, is that the people are not standing still and voting the old party ticket.

The S. D. P. received the bigger portion of the A. F. of L. vote.

Ignace Daszynski, member of the Parliament of Austria, spoke in Polish here for the S. D. P.

The Democratic and Republican politicians are talking about uniting against the S. D. P. at the next city election.

On Sunday evening, November 6, the Social Democrats arranged a ratification meeting at the Auditorium, with Liebknecht as one of the speakers. They had to rent two more adjoining halls to accommodate the crowd. About 8,000 people attended. It was the largest campaign meeting ever held in Milwaukee. Berger as first speaker said that the issue in the campaign was the high cost of living. The working class had two or three times already backed up the ballot with rifles, and when necessary would do it again.

Dr. Liebknecht was awarded a rousing reception. He said in part:

"I am pleased to be in Milwaukee, and am enthused over this great meeting.

"You must learn from the German proletariat, which time and again went from defeat to defeat, but from these defeats it goes on to victory. A party that wants to be strong must possess the courage to be weak, and it must cut the table cloth between itself and all other bourgeois parties.

"The German Social Democrats recognize no leaders, the rank and file knows the way as good as any leader.

"The conception of Socialism in America is similar to the conception of Socialism in Germany, to the uneducated. The German Socialists come to this country and sit down, except in Milwaukee, where I find this condition does not exist, and I feel proud to be here.

"The life in a big city in America is nothing but haste, anger, and greed.

"A foreigner coming into New York harbor is welcomed by the Statue of Liberty, but when one passes it, he leaves liberty behind him.

"Milwaukee I consider the new cradle of freedom, and the International movement is watching Milwaukee, and looking for another victory."

Liebknecht did not mention the trade union question.

The S. L. P. distributed the "Difference’ ’at Liebknecht's meeting.

In conclusion I want to state that the S. D. P.'s expected and predicted 35,000 votes for Milwaukee County.

Alb. Schnabel.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

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Crises in European History

By GUSTAV BANG

I. The Rise of Christianity.
II. The Reformation.
III. The French Revolution.

Translated from the Danish by ARNOLD PETERSEN

(Continued from last week.)

I. The Rise of Christianity.

(Continued.)

The traditional, naive rationalistic mythology was unable to satisfy this religious need. It was transformed and adapted to suit the demands of the times, or was entirely superseded. The Oriental religions of a decidedly mystical character and with many features which resembled Christianity had for some time had a number of adherents in the western part of the Roman Empire. They gained gradually a great following among the population who craved for mysticism. Monotheism forced its way through with greater and greater strength, the belief in one god took the place of the old nature-religious belief in various gods, each one performing a certain function. "The unknown god," of whom the "Acts" relate that the Athenians built an altar for, is a significant example of the new religious life which was being born; and many of the statements in the writings of contemporary philosophers are so much like the Christian idea that we—were it not an absolute impossibility—might think them written under the direct influence of Christianity. Along with Monotheism appeared other, apparently quite opposite conceptions of an infinity of good and evil spirits, conceptions akin to the belief of Catholicism in angels, saints and devils.

Simultaneously superstitious conceptions sprang up in prolific multiplicity. The nerves were overwrought, and the wierdest ideas found a fruitful soil in the terrorstricken minds. We find in those days a myriad of unusual conceptions which everywhere were reflections of diseased social conditions. Seers, fortune tellers and conjurers found a large and ever increasing clientele; in all different happenings were seen forebodings of coming events. It is interesting to note how, in the popular belief, things happened which are parallel to many of the miracles mentioned in the New Testament. It was told how divine beings begat children with earthly women, and also how holy men ascended to heaven without leaving a trace of their bodies. There were wonderful cures related how the lame became active and the blind gained their sight. Even the sober historian Tacitus describes how the Emperor Vespasian cured a blind man by moistening his eyes with saliva. They told of awakenings of the dead. The famous miracle-worker Apollonius met a funeral procession bringing the corpse of a young woman to the grave; he commanded them to leave the litter on the ground and promised to change their sorrow into joy, and as he touched the dead and uttered some unintelligible words, the young woman arose, spoke, and went back to her parents' house. Significant is it to note that the early Christians did not in the least question the ability of the pagan "magician" to perform miracles, but they ascribed it to the influence of the devil and evil spirits.

It was not only a series of new religious conceptions, a new faith and superstition which grew out of these turbulent social conditions, the purely moral conceptions were also transformed under the direct influence of the dissolution of the old order of society. These took on a new meaning, which removed them more and more from the antique morals and brought them nearer to the Christian.

The presence of the growing need and misery bred a compassion, a feeling of pity, which had been quite rare in the days when need and misery appeared only exceptionally in society. Private charity became burdened with greater and greater problems as the various state institutions decayed. With charity increased also the recognition of the personal worth of the good deeds as a source of intellectual satisfaction and justification for the benefactor himself. That it was better to give than to receive—an idea which had been utterly incomprehensible in former days—was generally conceded at the close of antiquity. Such concepts as love of mankind, neighborly love, acquired meaning. Among the proletariat a feeling of interdependency developed; they sought refuge and consolation from one another.

A peculiar feature of this increasing sense of duty and fellowship towards other men, aside from the greater force with which it appeared, a force which gave it a far more deep-rooted character than formerly, was its extension to include strangers and slaves. The identity of interest which the old primitive society naturally created was limited to include people belonging to the same state, or rather city, and to free citizens only. The stranger, the foreigner, was looked upon with suspicion and was considered an enemy to whom no one was under any obligations of any kind; "enemy" and "stranger" were expressed by the same word; and the slave was looked upon as a domestic animal with some reasoning ability, who in the master's own interest was treated well because in the long run it proved to be the most profitable; his master might take a liking to him as he would to a dog or a horse, but no more. The social development, however, had now broken down these barriers.

The Roman Empire embraced within its boundary-line people of the most heterogeneous nations; international intercourse brought them continually in contact with each other. And as the various races in this manner were "shaken" together, they no longer thought first and foremost as Romans or Greeks, Germans or Syrians, but as human beings, and thus the dividing line between freemen and slaves was gradually wiped out. The great mass of liberated slaves formed a transitional link between them; their ancestors had been slaves, their descendants would be freemen. Several slaves rose to high and influential ranks in the state, as the advisers of the Emperor, "ministers," positions which the freemen of the upper classes, through inherited class-prejudice for the greater part declined. The increasing realization of slavery as an untenable social institution no doubt contributed to this changed conception of the slave; and the numerous proletariat of freemen who did not own slaves, but on the contrary, lived under conditions little better than those of the slave, had no reason to entertain the notion that the slaves were human beings of a different and lower grade.

Thus paganism, the religious and moral conceptions of antiquity, was in full process of dissolution long before Christianity had gained recognition. "The great Pan was dead." This, the myth related, was the plaintive cry, such as the passing skipper heard it. That means that the old nature-religion no longer satisfied man. The changes in social relations influenced the consciousness, dispersed former conceptions and compelled man to seek for and grope along new spiritual paths. And he was instinctively more and more forced in that direction which later came to be known as Christianity.

How far this tendency had been carried at the time of Christ is shown by the writings of the Roman philosopher Seneca. One of the foremost students of ancient philosophy sums up his teachings in the following: "The body, or as he contemptuously calls it, the 'flesh,' is something so worthless that we can not estimate it too low; it is but the mortal frame of the soul, a dwelling where it temporarily resides, but where it never feels itself at home, aye, a burden which oppresses it, a chain from which it longs to be relieved. . . . In itself the soul is as much above the body as the Deity is above matter, and the true life of the soul only begins when it leaves the body. . . . The present life is to him but the prelude to a better life, the body but a hostelry, which it leaves to return to its higher home. He looks joyfully forward to the day when he shall burst the bodily chains, 'the birthday of eternity,' as he calls it with an expression which also the early Christians used; he depicts that eternal peace which awaits us above, the freedom and bliss of heavenly life, the light of cognition, which will reveal the secrets of all nature; nor does he forget the reunion after death. the summer of the perfect souls. He also conceives of death as the great judgment day, on which judgment shall be pronounced on all of us; and he sees in life hereafter the force of moral life. That the soul some time shall leave him does not trouble him when he pictures its reascension in another form."

We see how the necessary elements for the spread of Christian teachings had been created through the intellectual, religious and moral currents, each of which with logical necessity sprang from the social changes at the end of antiquity. The "fulness of time," as it graphically was called, had arrived. When Christianity in the first centuries of our era spread among those colonies of Jews, scattered throughout the Roman Empire, it found their minds prepared. It gave definite form to those conceptions which had taken hold of the consciousness of the population, particularly the proletariat. And it was not only its religious and moral ideas which met with sympathy, but also its social ideas.

Christianity, in its first and purest form, was a religion for the proletariat, for the poor, suffering and oppressed in society. These were the people to whom Christ spoke. Immediately before his first appearance as a teacher, he read in the synagogue of Nazareth the prophecy of Isaiah: "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised." (Isaiah 61.1—St. Luke 4.18.) In this foreboding, the nature of his activity is outlined. And what he later says coincides: "Blessed be ye poor; for yours is the kingdom of God. Blessed are ye that hunger now: for ye shall be filled. Blessed are ye that weep now: for ye shall laugh." (St. Luke 6.20-21). . . . "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." (St. Matt. 11.28.)

It was also the common people that gathered around him and listened to him. His apostles were poor fishermen and artisans, and great was the anger and indignation of the pillars of society, the pharisees and scribes, because "publicans and sinners kept close to him to hear him." It was just the miserable and despised people who sought refuge with him, and found not only consolation for the soul but also practical defense against those who were hard on them. The story of the woman caught in adultery is in its sublime simplicity the most scathing scorn against all mendacious society's morals, and the answer applies as strongly to-day: "He that is without sin among you, let him cast a stone at her." (St. John 8.7).

Thus he cautiously proclaimed leniency to the poor and outcast in society; but for the rich he had but hard and threatening words. The rich man suffered grievously in hell, not because he was so very wicked and sinful, but simply because he was rich and enjoyed his wealth, "clad in purple and costly linen and lived every day in magnificence and joy," while Lazarus slept at his door and ate the crumbs from his table. Again and again is the same conception of wealth expressed, the absolute denunciation of any society where there are rich and poor, affluence and want. "Woe unto you that are rich! for ye have received your consolation." (St. Luke, 6.24.) . . . "Verily I say unto you, That a rich man shall hardly enter into the kingdom of heaven. It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God." (St. Matt. 20.23-24.) And when the wealthy man, who has kept all the commandments from his youth, asks what he further must do to inherit eternal life, Jesus answers: "If thou wilt be perfect, go and sell all that thou hast and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven." (St. Matt. 19-21.)

In the proclamations of the disciples the same rejection of all wealth is repeated and particularly in the James letter the rich are denounced because of the exploitation and suppression to which they subjected the poor: "Do not rich men oppress you, and draw you before the judgment seats?" (St. James 2.6.) . . . "Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you. Your riches are corrupted, and your garments are moth-eaten. Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. Ye have heaped treasure together for the last days. Behold the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth; and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth. Ye have lived in pleasure on earth, and been wanton; ye have nourished your hearts as in a day of slaughter." (St. James 5.1-5.)

(Continued next week.)

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BORING FROM WITHIN ILLUSTRATED

MACHINISTS WHO TRIED TO STRAIGHTEN OUT CROOKED WORK LAND ON OUTSIDE OF THE I. A. M.

The Brotherhood of Machinists is a pure and simple trade union organization newly launched in opposition to the International Association of Machinists. It is the outcome of the efforts which its members made inside the I. A. M. and who found that to oppose corruption meant to be defeated by further corruption. The experience made by those who now have formed the Brotherhood illustrates vividly the fallacy of attempting to reform the pure and simple unions from the inside, a fallacy which, called "boring from within," is popular with the Socialist partyites, especially with S. P. leaders and with the Volkszeitung corporation.

The following is a statement by the Brotherhood of Machinists of their struggle against crookedness in the I. A. M., and their unsuccessful attempts to root it out:

For many years the I. A. M. was practically the only organization of machinists. Its President, O'Connell, had full sway; his word was law; whatever he did was unquestioned, and his re-election hardly ever contested. It was not until he, with the delegates to the American Federaion of Labor Convention in Boston, with the advice of the General Executive Board, planned to nullify the will of the entire organization as expressed by a referendum, and voted contrary to instructions, that many began to realize that matters were not as they should be. The referendum referred to, instructed the A. F. of L. delegates to vote for "Socialism" and against "Gompers." They did vote against "Socialism," and one of their number actually nominated Gompers; all of them voted for him. A lodge in Yonkers, N. Y., secured over 175 indorsements to a referendum calling for the resignation of O'Connell, his G. E. B., and the guilty delegates. The Grand Lodge flatly refused to submit the referendum to a vote of the membership. This was but one of the numerous occasions upon which the executive offcers showed that they considered themselves the masters, and not the servants, of the organization.

This was quite an awakening to a number of men, who had heretofore considered O'Connell and his crew as everything desirable. A campaign against their re-election was commenced during the ensuing election, with the result that those who opposed them were treated to all the vengeance of which the machine was capable. One candidate, who presumed to run against O'Connell's friend, Geo. Warner, was summarily ordered expelled from his lodge.

Many interesting facts were learned of the conduct of the Grand Lodge officials. For instance, one of the members of the G. E. B., M. J. Ford, was acting as a labor adjuster; his duty as such being to protect employers from labor disputes. At his headquarters in New York he surrounded himself with a number of ex-business agents and ex-labor leaders, "has beens," including Warner. These were continually touring the country, attending labor conventions and on other mysterious missions. They always had plenty of money, and were never known to do any real work while in Ford's employ. O'Connell's headquarters, on his frequent visits to New York, were in Ford's office. It can not be said that he was so ignorant, or so childish, as to be deceived as to the character of the business conducted by Ford. He was closely associated with him.

A committee of District 15, I. A. of M., composed of men who had the interest of true unionism at heart, secured evidence concerning the operations of Geo. Warner. It was discovered that he received nine quarterly payments of $2,500 each, totaling $22,500, from the Erie R. R. Co. The facts in relation to this are well known to most machinists. There can be no doubt about Warner having received the money, as he confessed it at the St. Louis convention. O'Connell, in place of assisting in exposing the self-confessed grafter and driving him from the order, only seemed concerned about protecting "the man higher up."

No railroad company pays money except the goods are delivered. The Constitution of the I. A. of M. gives the President and the G. E. B. the sole right to sanction or to disapprove a strike. Warner was neither President or member of the General Executive Board. He was only a collector.

The delegates from the New York Lodges to the St. Louis Convention forced the fight, which resulted in Warner being unseated as a delegate and his Local being ordered to expel him. Lodge No. 434, in place of doing so, granted him an honorary withdrawal card, and was sustained by O'Connell and the G. E. B. It was through a referendum, initiated by a New York Lodge again, that he was finally ordered expelled and the card revoked.

The detection of Warner struck terror into the hearts of the men who feared further exposures, and they determined to get rid of those who were on their trail. Vice President Keppler was detailed to New York for the specific purpose of either putting an end to the opposition to the machine or getting those responsible for it out of the organization. When he found that there were men in New York, who could not be won over or silenced by his methods, but were as determined as ever to continue the fight against the corrupt machine, more drastic measures were resorted to.

Under Keppler's leadership, the machine's lieutenants commenced an election campaign of vilification against the District 15 officials, who had been the most active in the fight against the machine. They did not succeed in securing a majority against the faithful officials by fair means, so resorted to fraud. In one lodge alone, the rolls were padded to the extent of 200 members, in order to get a fraudulent majority, and other election tricks, at which the most corrupt political machine would blush, were practiced. Scenes of great disorder ensued in the District meetings, it being necessary on one occasion for the District President to adjourn the meeting on account of the riotous conduct of the administration henchmen. It was then that Keppler stepped in and convened the rump meeting, which elected the machine men. The validity of this election was contested and 13 lodges appealed to O'Connell and the G. E. B., but they let the matter drag on for several months without taking any action.

The lodges which were supporting the officials who had been unfairly defeated made every effort to secure an honorable settlement of the difficulties and to prevent a split in the organization. Their representative proposed several fair plans to a conciliation committee, representing both factions. One plan provided for a recount of the votes cast at the regular election, allowing each lodge votes according to the actual number of members shown to be in good standing on the date of the election; this and other propositions were refused by the machine men. A final plan was advanced to have each side submit a proposition for settling the controversy to a referendum vote of the District; this was also refused by the machine men. They knew that they could not win in a fair election, and feared the verdict of the rank and file.

It was found impossible to get the least suspicion of fair play from the fraudulently elected officers, and the lodges opposed to the machine refused to pay District per capita to them.

After the controversy had dragged on for several months, the G. E. B. did consent to submit a referendum to the New York Lodges, which resulted in a vote of 388 to 204, a majority of 184 in favor of the proposition advocated by the revolting lodges, but this majority was reduced to 12 by the expert figurers in Washington, and then they were of the opinion that it was not sufficient to carry the proposition, endangering their heelers. The referendum was nullified, and the beneficiaries of the election crookedness allowed to hold office. Meanwhile, the members of the revolting lodges were harrassed by the fraud business agents, and told that they must transfer to the administraion lodges on penalty of losing their positions. This was while the revolting lodges were still paying per capita to the Grand Lodge.

An appeal was taken to the Convention against the decision of the G. E. B. but, regardless of this, O'Connell expelled nine lodges two weeks before the Denver Convention. In spite of this, the appealing lodges sent four delegates to the Convention, hoping that their case would be heard and justice had, but there the machine, with its years of experience in trickery, succeeded in blinding the delegates who, while well meaning, were certainly incapable of dealing with the machine tricksters who dominated the Convention.

The delegates of the appealing lodges were not given a fair chance to be heard. They spoke in the forenoon, but during the entire afternoon session of the day on which the case was under consideration, the machine men monopolized the floor, shutting off all opportunity for any one to reply to their numerous lies. The report of the Convention, appearing in the November, 1909, issue of the "Journal," proves this conclusively. The Grand Lodge officials did not attempt to defend their attitude in the election controversy, for they knew that such a defense would be weak; so they resorted to base falsehoods to justify their tyrannical actions. So many untruths were told that it would require a book to nail them all. Keppler has since been sued for some of his libelous remarks on this occasion. Keegan, the machinist who can afford to put up at the swell Belmont Hotel and ride in taxicabs when in New York, was seated as a delegate in the Convention in violation of the Constitution, in order to assist the machine and to vilify its opponents. He played his part. The machine men never intended that their lies should be replied to, so debate was shut off as soon as they had finished speaking. The machine men won, and the New York Lodges were expelled. This terminated their affiliation with the I. A. of M. forever, and well it might.

The fight against the Grand Lodge perfidy and mismanagement had taken much of the spare time for several years of a number of union men, who had every desire to see the organization grow and prosper. They had done everything possible to arouse the organization to the need of a change in its officials. They failed, but their determination to have a clean machinists' union was not weakened on that account.

When the delegates returned from the Denver convention, a mass meeting of the expelled lodges was called, and with enthusiasm, a new organization, known as the Brotherhood of Machinists, was launched. It met with success from the beginning, and has continued to grow, until it now promises to be a national organization as powerful as the best. It is in purpose, as well as in name, an organization of machinists, for machinists and governed by machinists, with no representatives of the bosses in official positions.

The members now in the Brotherhood of Machinists did everything in their power to purify the old organization, but the machine was too strong. Their experience teaches that it is impossible to reform the old organization, as long as the present officials control the election machinery. On more than one occasion extraordinary obstacles were placed in the way of submitting propositions and gross frauds permitted in the vote. In the last election for Grand Lodge officers, the names of opposing candidates to O'Connell were not placed on the ballot, although there were several eligible candidates nominated. The names of only nine candidates for members of the G. E. B. were on the ballot, instead of ten, for no valid reason. Others had been nominated and had not declined. At least three nominees on the ballot were not working at the trade, and were consequently ineligible, according to the Constitution. Vigorous protests were entered against all of these things, but were unheeded. The attitude of the Grand Lodge being practically: "What are you going to do about it?" This phase of Grand Lodge law breaking is particularly called to the attention of those who labor under the delusion that the old organization can be reformed. It is rather difficult to elect men when the names of nominees are not placed on the ballot. Pages could be filled with facts relative to these things, until the reader would be both tired and disgusted. It is sufficient to say, and safe to assert, that some of the officials of the old organization are capable of doing everything of which they have ever been accused. As long as they continue in power, the machinists will suffer. Any one who attempts to get the machine out of power will find how hard the fight is and what questionable methods will be resorted to by it to retain its power.

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Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1910.

First a spark—then leaps among
Oak and beech a tiny tongue,
Darts of gold and tips of yellow
Touch the branches of the willow.
And the growing color spreads
Into fierce and flaming reds,
Kindling bush and brake and briar
With the surging sacred fire.
—LOUIS UNTERMEYER.

WICKERSHAM OFF HIS TROLLEY.

Attorney General Wickersham is reported in Washington despatches to be indignant over the action of the Imperial Window Glass Company of Pittsburg, Pa., the officers of which have decided to shut down, throwing between 700 and 800 men out of employment in Lafayette County, unless the men accept a reduction of 30 per cent. in the scale of wages, the reduction being intended to pay the fines recently imposed on that Trust by the United States Court at Pittsburg for crass violations of the Anti-Trust law.

What is the Attorney General indignant about? The conduct of the Window Glass Trust is strictly in keeping with the economic and sociologic teachings which the Attorney General himself has repeatedly set forth in political gatherings and at banquets.

Attorney General Wickersham teaches that "the employer and the employe are partners." Need the legal branch of the Federal administration be informed that partners must share one anothers' fate? What sort of a partnership is that in which the bolt that smites one leaves the other partner untouched?

Attorney General Wickersham teaches that "the prosperity of the employer spells prosperity for his employe." If partner Employe receives, according to our Attorney General, at least a sprinkling of the beneficent shower of prosperity that befalls partner Employer, what harm is there in expecting of partner Employe that he shoulder a small 30 per cent. of the adversity that befalls partner Employer, all the more seeing that the adversity of the fine befell partner Employer only in pursuit of that shower of prosperity in which partner Employe was to be a prospective sharer?

From Attorney General Wickersham's own premises there is nothing to indignate about. Everything to rejoice over. No advancer of a theory ever weepeth weepsies over evidences that prove his theory true. He rejoiceth thereat.

Our Attorney General must be off his trolley.

WOODROW WILSON'S ADMONITION.

"In the years to come it is to the thoughtful and enlightened men of the country that the people will look for the solution of problems that will arise from time to time. America is calling her sons to service. And America will be great or small as she lives up to the spirit of this year."

With these words Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University and Governor-elect of New Jersey, addressed the demonstration of students who came to congratulate him.

In addressing these words to the young men before him, President Wilson rose to the prophetic heights from which about a hundred years ago another great American, James Madison, addressed posterity.

Too clear-headed to be deceived by the Constitution's motto "Esto Perpetua"—Forever Thus—Madison realized that economic forces would alter, and, through the alteration, alter institutions along with them. And he boldly uttered the forecast, and expressed his confidence that the serious issues that were bound to arise would bespeak the sober attention of an enlightened posterity.

Economic changes of gigantic import have taken place since Madison spoke. These changes now confront the generation of President Wilson. A member of that generation, President Taft, facing the problems that the changes have wrought, has nothing better to say than: "God knows what the solution must be; I don't." And he is a product of our Colleges and Universities.

By his answer President Taft ruled himself out of the ranks of "the thoughtful and enlightened men" from whom the Nation can look for help in the present crisis—and along with himself he ruled out a large number of the College graduates.

It remains to be seen whether President Woodrow Wilson will have proved himself a better steward of the youth entrusted to his care. It remains to be seen whether the education and instruction that he imparted to them will have been of the character-builder quality requisite to cause the Princeton youth to tear themselves from their own class interests and, having mastered the economics of the Working Class, strike a posture less abject than that of President Taft. In short, it remains to be seen whether President Woodrow Wilson has contributed more than a phrase towards preventing America from being small, and insuring her being great.

PROSPECTIVE DON QUIXOTES.

Washington despatches purporting to report the views of "intelligent Republicans and Democrats" set forth that both sets of "intelligents" are agreed upon the necessity of "preventing great corporate enterprises of the country from having advantage over smaller accumulations of capital."

As well might these "intelligents" agree to control the sun and moon eclipses.

"Great corporate enterprises" need no governmental aid in their competitive struggle with "smaller accumulations of capital." The governmental aids that "great corporate enterprises" seek from government, and generally secure, are the fruit, not of any economic necessity, they are the fruit of impatience. Without any such aids the "smaller accumulations of capital" are bound to go down before the "great corporate enterprises," only it would take a little longer. That's the only difference.

Production is carried on for sale in the market. The identical market in which "great corporate enterprises" set up their goods, wares and merchandises, is the place where the "smaller accumulations of capital" must bring theirs. The two sets, ranged beside each other, will attract the purchaser according as each combines the qualities of cheapness and goodness. With hardly an exception, and that only temporarily, the goods offered by the "great corporate enterprises" excel those offered by the "smaller accumulations of capital" in both respects. Production can be carried on by great accumulations of capital with greater economies and more plentifully than by smaller accumulations. Larger production carried on with greater economies means cheaper goods. Along with cheapness comes the improvement of the article. The machine works more accurately than the human hand.

These are elemental principles in economics. In these principles stands written the doom of "smaller accumulations of capital"—as clearly as is written the doom of the wild rose before the approaching blasts of Winter. Between the wild rose, wilting before the Winter, and "smaller accumulations of capital" there is, however, this vital difference:—for the latter there is no returning Spring to revive their bloom. The "smaller accumulations of capital" fall, like Lucifer, never to rise again. It is a mathematical proposition.

No Don Quixote assailing windmills ever was more crackbrained than the Washingtonian "intelligents" who are setting lance in rest to assail the advantage that great corporate enterprises have over smaller accumulations of capital—nor will Don Quixote, slammed down by the windmill's flaps, be a circumstance to these "intelligents" after the flaps of economic law will have got through with them.

CRAFT UNIONISM AT WORK IN ROCHESTER.

There is trouble in the labor world of Rochester, N. Y. Great trouble. So much trouble that the Rochester "Post-Express" of the 10th of this month devotes extensive space to statements by "Both Sides of the Controversy."

Which are the two sides?

Ah, there's the rub!

Is one of the two sides workingmen, and the other employers? No; both sides are workingmen—one side a Rochester constituency of the A. F. of L.; the other side a Rochester Local of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.

The essence of the "controversy" is as follows:

There is in Rochester an organization known as Local 39, Bricklayers, Plasterers and Stone Masons. Local 39 has nearly thirty years of existence, and is affiliated with the International Union of bricklayers, masons and plasterers, a body unattached to the A. F. of L.

There is also in Rochester an organization known as the Building Trades Council, which, either directly, or through its constituents of carpenters, etc., is affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Things had been moving smoothly, the Building Trades Council's constituents attending to their work, and Local 39 doing the bricklaying, masonry and plastering that came its way, all harmoniously, when suddenly a new, or third body popped up—the "Operative Plasterers' Association," which, with the backing of the Building Trades Council, began to compete with Local 39 for its plasterers' jobs, with the consequence that Local 39 was forced to go on strike, bringing about a virtual tie-up in the building industry.

Whence came the "Operative Plasterers' Association"? What was its purpose? The answer to the two questions is gleaned from the statement of that one of the "two sides of the controversy" that is chaperoning the Association—the Building Trades Council itself. The "Operative Plasterers' Association is a paper organization; it is not considered a "side" at all; it is a pawn in the game; it is set up by A. F. of L. agencies to force the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union into the A. F. of L. by means of threatening the existence of the International Union's Locals through scabbing on their jobs.

The statements of "Both Sides of the Controversy" constitute a prime document to the history of the American Labor Movement—especially the statement of the second side, the Building Trades Council.

Employers do not "swap Unions" except lower wages are swapped for higher. With the aid of the employer, the A. F. of L. officials are found at their usual game in Rochester. With the scab as a wedge these officials are seeking to corral unattached Unionmen into the dues-paying pen of the Civic Federationized Gompers.

And that is what craft Unionism almost inevitably leads to in America. Organized upon the theory of the Brotherhood between Labor and Capital, and framed together upon the principle of trade autonomy, Union wars upon Union, and Unionman upon Unionman.

The Rochester "Controversy" is a tragic spectacle that should contribute its share towards purging the American Labor Movement of the Civic Federation pestilence, and towards urging the Industrial Unionist program—the program that sets up as the goal of Unionism the overthrow of the capitalist system of exploitation, and as the means to the goal that compact system of organization that leaves no room for scabbery, seeing that it removes all opportunity and inducement therefor.

ILLINOIS LABOR PARTY.

MAY Be Outcome of State Federation Move.

Rock Island, Ill., November 19.—A resolution offered by John H. Walker, president of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, and unanimously adopted by the Illinois State Federation of Labor, is looked upon as the first step in the establishment of a state labor party, and an example of independent political action which will be followed by many state federations.

The resolution sets forth that the powers of government, legislative, executive and military, are potent factors in determining whether or not a strike will be a success or a failure, and as both the Democratic and the Republican party organizations are absolutely under the control of the employing interest, only a party composed and controlled exclusively by the working class can be relied upon at all times in every manner and way to serve the best interests of the workers.

The secretary of the State Federation of Labor is instructed by the resolution to correspond with every bona fide labor union or other organizations composed exclusively of workers, "such as farmers, etc.," in the state, asking them to take a referendum vote on the question of whether or not they are in favor of starting a new political party to be known as a labor party. The secretary is to compile a tabulated statement, showing the result of the ballot of each of these organizations separately, and to report in detail to the next annual convention of the State Federation of Illinois for action.

Coal and Railway Men Demand Raises.

Ottawa, Ont., November 19.—Between two and three thousand exploitees of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. in British Columbia, and 6,800 exploitees of the Grand Trunk Pacific, Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways are endeavoring to wrest a raise in wages from their employers.

All the grievances have been referred to boards of arbitration under the industrial disputes act, but in the meantime the men remain at work.

GOING BACK ON HIS LIEUTENANTS

Expressing himself on the late Expressmen's strike, Mr. Marcus M. Marks, the Clothing Prince of the Civic Federation's "Conciliatory Committee" is reported to have said:

"As a result of this strike, I will urge the passage of a law that will compel the presentation of a petition by the Unions before a strike is called. If such a law was on the statute books nine out of ten strikes would never occur."

The language is somewhat vague. To whom is the petition to be presented?

To the Governor of the State? To the Legislature? Perchance to the Employer himself? If to any of these, then Mr. Marks's estimate of one strike out of ten occurring is wondrously conservative. One should think that not a single strike out of ten will occur.—The Governor, the Legislature, or the Employer may be relied upon to pronounce the petition "utterly unpatriotic, reversive of morals, and destructive of the family sanctity," and to veto the thing, ten times out of ten.

Is, on the other hand, the petition to be presented to the rank and file of the Union? If so, then Mr. Marks's estimate of nine strikes out of ten not occurring is decidedly wild.—Left to themselves, unmuddled by promises of proscenium seats in Heaven as the reward for torture on earth, unintimidated by the Labor-Lieutenants whom the capitalists keep in pay in the Unions, the rank and file are certain to be ruled by their class-instinct; they will prefer the outlook of several weeks starvation—AND REST to their present state of slow starvation—AND TOIL, and they will sustain the petition with acclamation.

The vagueness of Mr. Marks's language is no accident. We doubt it is intentional. It is the reflex of the gentleman's state of mind—at-seaness.

No workingman organizes for the fun of the thing—leastwise does he pay dues "for his health." He joins the Union to improve his condition. He finds himself, in the shop, up against a certain force. He, naturally, is put in the frame of mind to resist force with force. According to his lights, according to the maturity of the times, the force that he answers force with shapes itself. If his lights are clear, and the times mature, the force that he will apply will be a force that squares with his historic mission—the overthrow of the Capitalist and the establishment of the Industrial or Socialist Republic: having voted himself free, he will lockout the capitalist class, retain possession of the plants of industry, and assume the reins of Government by assuming the reins of production. In short, he will do what the Revolutionary Fathers did. They did not go on strike, leaving the Colonies in the hands of King George's Superintendents: after they had voted the country free, they took hold of the Colonies, lockedout Crown and Parliament, and drove the Superintendents of these back to their ships, and, thence, away from these shores. If, on the contrary, the workingman's lights are still dim, and the times immature, the force that he will apply will be dim and immature to match—he will go out on strike, leaving the Colonies, so to speak, in the hands of Crown and Parliament, so to speak; and, as the inevitable consequence of an immature act, he will be in the end defeated, not, however, it is a fact, without causing much trouble, anxiety, and loss to the modern Crown and Parliament, the Capitalist Class.

Caught in this cleft stick is Mr. Marks's class. In the language of Marx—Karl, not Marcus—the Marcus M. Markses have everything to fear from the Working Class in its enlightenment, and all manner of troubles to dread from the same Class in its ignorance—in the former case, the deep blue sea of being Lockedout, in the latter case the positive Devil of the Strike. But the Marcus M. Markses do not realize their dilemma. That Providence which, it is said, tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb, ever strikes the Usurper with blindness of one eye. The Marcus M. Markses can see only the Devil of the Strike that prods them in front. Against him all their efforts are centered. One of the schemes to squelch the Devil of the Strike was the keeping of the Labor-Lieutenant in good pay. Mr. Marcus M. Marks's language, however vague otherwise, discloses quite clearly that the Capitalist Class is losing faith in the effectiveness of the Labor-Lieutenants, and that it is now beating about for some other method to suppress strikes.

Suppress strikes?!—That's kicking against pricks, with the only ultimate beneficent consequence of ripening the proletariat from the Strike stage of immaturity to the Lockout stage of full maturity.

SEES THROUGH IT

Mitchell and His Civic Federation Lashed By Mine Worker.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 11.—A correspondent by the name of Amaldo D'Angio gives the Civic Federation a terrible lashing in this week's United Mine Workers' Journal. It must be such articles as this the editor keeps his constant notice up against, warning that he "is not responsible for the views expressed in the Journal." If he were, a few articles of that sort would cost him his job, for D'Angio says:

"It is too true that this institution is built up for the protection of our blood suckers. It is an undisputable truth that this Civic Federation is strengthening its position right along on the power that the 'Goddess Mammon' furnishes by which means many labor leaders are allured away from us.

"The only thing that consoles me in this matter is, that not one real workingman to-day would trust his future in the hands of this unholy institution; they know that it is a deceitful one; that it is only a supporter needed by the commanding class to prolong the life of their damnable system of capitalism that for a long time has started to decay.

"Yet to our shame and damage we have demagogues amidst our ranks who are making it their business to suppress the cry of 'down with the Civic Federation' and to pour chloroform on us in order that we will continue to permit its existence unmolested by us, the very people for which this institution is mainly established, evidently to prevent our march toward the better destiny awaiting us and that will be ours as soon as we have freed ourselves from the iniquitous chains riveted on us by the master class—those that hide themselves under the auspices of this ignoble institution.

"Yes, many among our leaders today do not like to hear us say anything unfavorable for this Federation, and that is one of the principal reasons why I cannot hesitate in declaring that these very leaders (or creatures), too, must have a special exclusive interest for so doing.

"Of course anyone that upholds this institution must be, too, a friend at least of the exploiters when they are afraid to condemn it or put the seal of infamy upon it.

"Someone dares to say that we should have respect for it as long as John Mitchell is one of its leading members. I believe that such organization would not exist, or at least would not have any power if it had not met with the approval and support of labor leaders who have great influence upon labor.

"Don't you know that fellows like Belmont, or Frick, or Carnegie, etc., would not know what to do with such institutions were they to lose control of the working class?

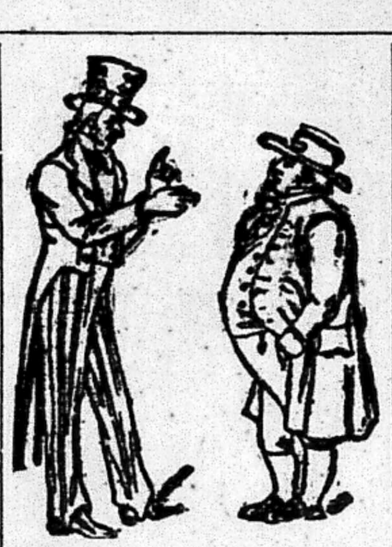
"Now, who are those capable of controlling the workers, or a great part of them, in this institution? There could be none more prominent than Mitchell and a few other labor leaders, and if he and the few others were not such great friends of the cruel and despotic monopolists of industry, that institution would not amount to the least controlling power. Of course Mitchell would not be sitting fraternally among the nefarious captains of industry to-day had the miners vested less confidence and less zeal in his command.

"He elevated, or lowered, himself to the position he now holds, through the sacrifices made by the useful miners, who yet suffer want of the most imperious necessaries of life, and to-day he looks like a big fellow while we are struggling low, needy and ignored.

"Surely we are ignored as far as the Civic Federation is concerned, and the happenings at McKee's Rock, Philadelphia, Westmoreland and other carnages where the workers were beaten down by the rifle and clubs of the thugs and constabulary, and beaten in many places to defeat. This happening where you never heard of any favorable interference from this pseudo-institution should impart to us once more the knowledge that our interest will not be safeguarded by labor leaders who are paid by the capitalists, and certainly not for their own damage.

"We must not, we cannot hold labor leaders and at the same time capitalist leaders as true servants of the working class, and we must cease to support them if we want to be beneficial to ourselves, if we love to realize better conditions and a solid morality for the toilers."

Slowly, but surely, in spite of the Mitchells and their like, the slaves of mill and mine are learning.



UNCLE SAM AND
BROTHER JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM—Hello, there, Jonathan! Have you—

BROTHER JONATHAN—No time now, old boy,—see you later. I want to get this Thanksgiving turkey home to my wife, so we can celebrate tomorrow.

U. S. (grabbing Brother Jonathan firmly by the lapels, and looking fixedly into his eyes)—Your pupils look normal. What are you going to celebrate?

B. J.—Why, this unbounded and unprecedented prosperity we're enjoying, as Taft proclaimed a while ago. Aren't you on, too?

U. S. (wonderingly)—Prosperity? What do you mean by prosperity?

B. J.—Mean! What should I mean? When everyone has plenty to eat, to clothe himself with, and a good fine house to live in, that's prosperity. When wages are going up, everyone has a job, and—

U. S.—That will do. I don't believe your eyes are so normal, after all. Didn't I see you before the money-order window at the Post Office the other day?

B. J.—Yes, I was there.

U. S.—Sending some money to the old country, I presume?

B. J.—You know I wasn't. I was sending it to the Evening Howler, for a poor widow and three children who were found starving the day before. 'Twas a very sad case.

U. S.—Then it seems that everybody hasn't enough to eat! There goes one drumstick off your prosperity turkey.

B. J. (drops the real turkey as if it had shied a leg at him)—Well, I swan!

U. S.—Pick up your bird, Jonathan. I'm not through with you yet. That was a frightfully big bundle of cigars you were carrying down town last night.

B. J.—Cigars! Wish they were. They were some old clothes my boy can't use any more. I was taking them down to a cousin of mine. Her little tads can hardly go to school, they're so out at the knees and elbows.

U. S.—There's another drumstick gone. Children without clothes! This prosperity of yours doesn't seem to hang together very well. But then—

B. J. drops the turkey a second time and stares at Uncle Sam in blank amazement.

U. S. (replaces the fowl carefully under Jonathan's arm)—But then, as I was saying, people's estimates of things differ. No doubt the Mudsock's Monthly I saw you devouring last week proved quite consoling.

B. J.—I tell you, Sam, it's distressing. It's a blot upon the country. The conditions that magazine described as unearthed by the census man did make me hot. Think of it—thirty-five persons crowded into a four-room shanty, having to sleep in two shifts, without running water or plumbing, and the roof leaking like a sieve—

U. S. (carefully holding the turkey to keep Jonathan from dropping it once more)—Too bad, the breast goes this time. I thought everybody had a fine house to live in?

B. J. (weakly)—Did I say that?

U. S.—You did. But never mind. Your brother who called to see you last month is well off—

B. J.—Well off! And he, member of a union though he be, voting to accept a voluntary reduction in wages to "avoid the necessity of a shut-down," and then getting let out anyway because work was slack. Well off, indeed!

U. S.—It seems there is nothing left of your prosperity bird at all, now. What's that under your arm?

B. J.—That! That!! That's a mockery, a humbug—I was swindled into buying it. I'll throw it so far it'll—

U.S.—No, Brother Jonathan, don't do that. It's foolish, and besides, it shows hastiness. Keep it, and celebrate, just the same.

B. J.—There's nothing to celebrate, that I can see.

U. S.—Notwithstanding, there is cause, great cause for celebration.

B. J.—And that is?

U. S.—The workers are getting tired of this sort of "con" game that preaches to them prosperity where there is no prosperity. Like you, they're learning better, and they're enrolling themselves under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party to end the bunco, and introduce the real prosperity.

B. J.—Cause for rejoicing, indeed! Come down tomorrow and have a Thanksgiving bite, with griddle cakes, with me.

A CHARITY "GIVE-AWAY."

Nearly 20,000 Homeless Applicants Last Year, As Compared With 17,000 the Year Before.

The Joint Application Bureau of the Charity Organization Society and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor last week submitted its report for the year ending September 30, 1910.

While pretending to show what "good work" the Association has done, what the report really accomplishes is to rip to pieces the pretences of prosperity which are everywhere being dished out to the workers.

The more work the Association does, all the worse does this speak for the industrial system which creates so much suffering to be "cared for."

In its report, the bureau says it has charge of all the homeless men and women who apply for help to the two societies mentioned. It also says it receives applications from residents who ask help from either society and is a bureau of advice and information for the poor of the city, open every day in the year from 9 a. m. to midnight.

The bureau meets and deals, the report declares, with misery in all its forms—"from the half nourished infant to the homeless man of eighty; from the widow of sixteen with twin babies to the entire family turned out onto the street for non-payment of rent; from the man just out of the hospital and not yet able to work to the woman seeking a fighting chance against tuberculosis." Advice and direction are given, it is alleged, shelter found, food and clothing provided, letters written and received, telegrams sent, railroad tickets bought and wanderers started homeward.

The report regrets that churches and other organizations giving relief do not make a more general use of the bureau for information regarding applicants, for in this manner much overlapping of relief could be avoided and a more efficient service rendered.

From a statistical standpoint the bureau reports that last year the homeless applicants numbered 19,359 as compared with 16,776 the previous year. This increase is due largely to the changed policy of the Charity Organization Society's wood yard of allowing homeless men the option of money payment or lodging and meal tickets for work done. With this method of payment 3,661 men were given 9,53 tickets, "offering each man an opportunity" to earn 35 cents or a lodging and two meals in return for about several hours' hard work.

Even at that, so many homeless men applied for this work that the wood yard was compelled to limit the daily number of men sent there from the bureau. Great "prosperity" in this, to be sure!

During the year 1,021 positions—134 temporary and 887 permanent—were secured, 523 men were placed as laborers on the new city water works and 364 were sent out as farm hands and placed in other occupations.

A farmer to whom a laberer had been sent wrote this letter to the bureau:

"We are very favorably impressed with his actions and demeanor. I desire to thank you for the deep interest you take in securing help for us farmers, for we certainly need just as trusty and faithful employes as any other calling or profession, and if all employment agencies would look at the question of farm help in its true light I am of the opinion that the standard of our help would be greatly advanced."

The bureau reports that it distributed 1,171 articles of clothing and 210 pairs of shoes during the year to homeless applicants. Many of these articles it is said were furnished to tubercular patients who had been accepted for admission to the sanitarium at Otisville but had no way of providing the needed outfit, as the Board of Health has no funds for this purpose.

Five hundred and twenty-three men, the report goes on, were placed as "common laborers" at pick and shovel work in laboring camps. The report complains of the wretched conditions allowed to exist in these camps.

The report speaks of need of a law requiring compulsory care for the feeble minded, epileptic and morally delinquent, as is now given to the insane. "The ultimate financial cost to the State, to say nothing of the moral degeneracy of a large number of future citizens in allowing dependents of this sort to exist outside of the custodial asylums, will be very great," says the report. Compulsory hospital treatment also must be given to homeless consumptives, it declares, if this disease is to be kept in check.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

NEW BRITAIN MOVING AHEAD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist Labor Party will soon reap a good harvest in this city of New Britain, Connecticut. Large clusters of factory slaveholds are situated here where slaves make building hardware to supply the world. The owner of one of these large shops here died last week and left five million dollars to his family so they can continue to overwork their slaves. During the funeral of this man, Mr. Corbin, the slaves were given a breathing spell of a few hours to mourn for one of the great labor exploiters of our country.

I held two meetings for the Socialist Labor Party here, sold forty books, and secured 28 subscriptions. I distributed 100 copies of the Weekly People, copies of the "Arbetaren" and "Arbeiter." Sympathizers here are now arranging to form a Section.

S. A. J. Stodel.

New Britain, Conn., November 16.

HOW SEATTLE DOES IT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find check to pay for one sub for the Daily, three 3 months' subs for the Daily, one yearly, six 6 months' and fourteen 3 months' subs for the Weekly, in all, twenty-five subs.

Yours for the S. L. P.,
D. G. O'Hanrahan.

Seattle, Wash., November 8.

WIN ALONG INDUSTRIAL LINES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last week there was a strike of leather-workers at the plants of M. Straus and Sons, George Stengel, and E. S. Ward and Co. The leather workers demanded $10.50 for working a pack of hides for which they were receiving only $8.50. Other branches went out with the leather workers, namely, the japanners and beam workers. On Saturday a settlement was made at Stengel's establishment on the basis of $10 for a pack of hides.

I explained the principles of industrial unionism to one of these japanners a few weeks ago and I was pleased to hear him say that in future all leather workers would go out together. It is pleasing to see that some of the advice was adopted. The working people are beginning to understand industrial unionism.

J. B.

Newark, N. J., November 13.

NEWARKERS JOIN IN FOR FEDORENKO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Fedorenko mass meeting was held in Newark, N. J., on Sunday, November 13, under the auspices of the Political Refugees' Defense League. The purpose of the meeting was to raise funds to defend Savva Fedorenko.

The hall at Broome and Morton streets was packed to the stairways; over five hundred persons were present when the meeting was called to order at 3.30 p. m. Speechs were made in English, Russian, Polish, and Yiddish by the following Frank Campbell, chairman of the League of Newark, Simon Pollock and Oilenikof of New York, and other speakers. The speakers related the conditions of the working class under internationally organized capitalism, and particularly the case of Savva Fedorenko, J. Wezosal, and other political refugees sought by the Russian monarchy. The heroic fight for liberty all over the world was also pointed out and how the ruling classes tried to combat the fighting proletarians.

The audience was urged to give financial assistance to save a revolutionist from death.

Sympathizer.

Newark, N. J., November 15.

S. P. FAKE WON'T WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Being unable to answer any of the numerous charges of un-Socialist which the Socialist Labor Party brings against the Socialist party, some of the latter last week went about here saying, "See, the S. L. P. is begging for votes," and for "proof," they pointed to an advertisement in the want columns of the Bridgeport Morning Telegram of November 8. The adv. read: "Wanted—All Voters to Vote the Socialist Labor Ticket Headed by Tellerman for Governor, on Tuesday."

This advertisement was inserted in the "Telegram" either by the S. P.-ites or their Rep. and Dem. friends. We called on the business manager of that paper to find out who had the announcement put in, and he refused to tell us anything. The matter is clearly an S. P. "frame-up."

S. A. J. Stodel.

New Britain, Conn., November 13.

SECTION HARTFORD'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Hartford, S. L. P., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on Saturday night, November 12, with a choice entertainment consisting of instrumental and vocal music, recitations and speech making, at its headquarters, 34 Elm street. A dance wound up the happy affair.

Comrade Charles Mercer, of Bridgeport, Conn., spoke interestingly of his experience since he came to this country nineteen years ago seeking employment and happiness in the land of the "brave and the free." He related how he became interested in the Socialist Movement through reading the Weekly People. He showed how the various movements for the betterment of human conditions had been put to the test and had collapsed. A supreme test will come to the present Socialist party to prove its fitness or unfitness in bringing about Socialism. Until that test is furnished, the S. L. P. has got to remain and it will remain.

Comrade Moritz E. Ruther, of Holyoke, congratulated Section Hartford for its loyalty to the principles of Socialism, and the good work it is doing in setting a fine example for other Sections to follow. He showed how the experience of the Socialist Labor Party had proved the correctness of the Party's tactics. He mentioned how the Party years ago elected Socialists in Paterson, N. J., in New Britain, Conn., and in Holyoke, Mass., and how those political accidents amounted to little because the workers were not sufficiently grounded in the principles of Socialism to follow up these successes. He urged the thorough organization and education of the workers along the lines of the Socialist Labor Party, which had been tested many times and had stood the test every time, thus proving its fitness for the struggle for which it was created.

Old Timer.

Hartford, Conn., November 13.

PRACTISING S. P. NEUTRALITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The situation in the garment industry, or tailoring industry, in this city for the last three or four years has undergone quite a change. The small contractors who in considerable numbers exploited the tailors received quite a set-back as the warehouses saw fit to cut the profits of the contractors for their own interests and to carry on exploitation themselves by building large factories in various parts of the city. Thus a great number of small contractors were put out of business.

The wage earners were not wholly quiet while this transformation was going on, especially those who had been marked as being too old to be exploited. They felt the necessity of an organization in their industry, and some of them tried to organize industrially into the Brotherhood of Tailors. As usual with those who echo the S. P. claim of neutrality toward the economic organization, these people took a firm stand for the American Federation of Labor. Their actions once more have divided the workers, and prevented them from organizing into a true working class body.

Three years following their action we see another change. The garment workers' strike has brought new life to the small cockroach contractors here, who with the aid of some of the so-called progressive workers of this city are helping to break the strike in Chicago by making an agreement with the garment manufacturers there to scab upon their workers. They are busy working day and night on the work shipped from Chicago.

We have in our city three branches of the Workingmen's Circle, to which most of these so-called progressive garment workers belong. Not a word has been mentioned in their organizations toward helping the Chicago strikers, but they are busy hurrahing for the S. P.

M. R. S.

Rochester, N. Y., November 10.

S. P. IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I herewith enclose the letter of inquiry which I sent to a one-time member of the Socialist Labor Party, but who is now more or less taken up with the Trautmann I-I-I. However, he is reliable; therefore what you can read out of it can be used with assurance that it is bona fide.

L. C. Haller.

Los Angeles, Calif., November 1.

(Enclosure.)

Brawley, Calif., Oct. 26, 1910.

L. C. Haller.

I have tried to get a Socialist party platform but they did not have any printed in this county. I spoke to the man who was secretary of the Local here and he told me they had no more dues-paying members; that the Local that at one time numbered over 40 members had fallen by the wayside, and that he still had the charter and seal but nobody paid dues. I also spoke to one from El Centro and he said they had no Local there. A few men who at some ancient date had paid 25 cents possibly, gathered last August and made a few nominations, but there were no Locals to ratify them.

S. L. Packwood, the leading Socialist member of Brawley told me yesterday, "We don't want to go too strong on a platform as we won't get so many votes. After we get elected and make good then we can come out with our demands." Great idea, eh?

The Socialist party men here have an awful hankering for office. They run on any old ticket. One of them is running independent here in Brawley for Supervisor; one for justice of the peace; one in El Centro for Recorder; one in El Centro, independent, as County Assessor; and one for County Superintendent of Schools in Brawley, as Socialist.

F. G. Havens was here at a public street meeting that J. S. Wilson held, and spoke, and he was here Monday night at a Democratic rally on the street and spoke.

Well, that is about all the dope.

J. H. Sanderson.

SECTION PROVIDENCE FEELS INSPIRED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It is now so long, nearly eight years, since Providence had an address from Comrade De Leon, that it seems the Party ought to know something about the effect of the instructive address of his on November 6 to a full hall of close listeners, and the special meeting of Section Providence in the forenoon.

Owing to vague rumors circulated by some with insidious purpose since some time before the last national convention, it would seem that Comrade De Leon might well wonder how many shafts poisoned with ignorance and hate would be hurled at his devoted head, but after all the vague feelings which must have caused each and all who were to be at that special meeting to wonder, "What will be the result," it can be happily said that the air was entirely clear of all darts of personal enmity and discord.

It would take long to tell the Party to what extent the movement in Rhode Island has been peculiarly subjected to the attacks of enemies inside and out, whose cunningly designed bickerings made many so weary that they have been waiting on the outside. A number lost hope, and many, like men who had inhaled the subtle aroma of a poison plant, lost their balance and fell into that—well, so-called Socialist party. Did they not fall? Let us consider the matter fairly.

At the time when the disrupter seized upon that weakest point in man, impatience, and told him how to sweep on to victory, the Socialist Labor Party was alone in the field and most members were doing the best they knew, and the capitalist class was getting alarmed. Eleven years have passed since they gave ear to the siren song, and the combined vote is but little more than one-third, and membership about what the Socialist Labor Party was then. Was the man less wise who said, "Pull me up quick, or be jabers I'll cut the rope?"

Can anyone wonder that spirit ran low against such conditions?

But happily, there is that in mankind that will chafe under repression and cause them to rise and force back what oft-times appears to be an insurmountable barrier. With admirable accord, Section Providence resolved to make a start for a series of agitation meetings to continue each second and fourth Tuesdays of the winter months. The response to the first meeting, with Comrade De Leon for speaker, was indeed encouraging. Beside the general public which attended, there were the one-time familiar faces which we have not seen for a long time, and their heartfelt expressions of future intention were good to hear.

The contention that agitation judiciously and determinedly conducted will produce funds for its continuation and expansion proved true here this season on every occasion involving expense, such as the Reimer tour, getting signatures to nomination papers, and this recent De Leon meeting.

In conclusion, we would urge comrades everywhere to attend the business meeting regularly, even though you, as many of us are, may be by nature denied that boon of free expression. Your very presence would give heart to all, and none would then hesitate, in doubt of the approval or support of those absent on the many occasions which could and would be grasped to convince the working class that the only organization which shows the way to their emancipation, and declines to turn aside for ignorant, though may be well meaning men, or the insidious proffers of its enemies, is the Socialist Labor Party.

B. J. Murray,
P. McDermott,
H. O'Neil,
Committee of Section.

Providence, R. I., November 8.

A TALK TO AN A. F. OF L. LEADER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—While I was distributing the Weekly People of October 15th, containing "An Address to Texans," at Labor Hall, where the A. F. of L. men hold their meetings, Mr. Henry M. Walker, local labor leader and editor of the A. F. of L. paper, "The Labor Advocate," appeared upon the scene. By way of drawing him out, I half questioned him, saying, "Mr. Walker is not Socialist, I know, but he may want to read the Weekly People, the Socialist paper?"

With the suspicion of a smile he seated himself and began, "You De Leon Socialists! Why, all that De Leon does is to disrupt the craft unions. He is ever raking Gompers and Mitchell and the rest of the leaders. He is worse than Max Hayes. Because he can't get people to think his way, does not prove him to be correct. A disrupter—that is all he is."

He followed this up quite rapidly by a mixture of elaboration not sufficiently lucid to stamp him other than a juggler of words. I tried to interrupt, but without success. Finally, some very clear assertions filtered through. They were: "All organizations are good if they are making some effort to better the condition of the working class. I admit the Socialists are great educators. I admire them. But they can't get everybody to think as they do. Look at the Jews and the Christians. Each has his conception of religion. We can't make the Jews see the religious question as the Christians do. It's all in human nature. Do you mean to tell me you can make the Mexican peon who comes here from Mexico to work, see the labor question as we see it? We have to solve these questions within their scope of reasoning. Furthermore, if we pay rent for this hall others should not intrude."

In plain words he meant that I was trespassing. In the presence of some union men to whom I previously handed copies of The People, I said:

"Mr. Walker, I listened to all you said. Now if you are fair, you will permit me to state my side. These men have heard you. They should now hear me. I want to refute your statement about De Leon. He does not disrupt unionism. He demolishes the false principles of the A. F. of L. His raking of Mitchell and Gompers, et al, is supported by facts. If these union men are anxious for the truth, they will investigate and prove for themselves who De Leon is and what is his aim. There are two kinds of disrupters; those who disrupt for evil, and those who disrupt for the good that can grow out of such disruption. These men need not take my word about the good aim of De Leon, but I ask them to investigate for themselves. Because De Leon can not succeed in having all the people think as he does on the labor question, does not prove him to be wrong. Mark you that! All organizations are not good. If they were all good there would be only one,—they would be a unit in action and purpose. Some of them are bad, and it is up to us to investigate and find the organization which is correct.

"And now another point. You admire the Socialists. What of that? We do not seek the admiration of our opponents. Admiration is not the question. The question is—if as you say we are great educators—are we correct in our analysis of the prevailing industrial and political regime? As to the Jews and Christians, let us not side-step from the material labor problem to heavenly discussions of Moses and Jesus. The subject of religion some other time. Let's talk of the working class. You speak of the Mexicans; yes, they can grasp the labor problem as well as the American, if taught correctly how to analyze the existing oppression. If you will cater after each man's scope of reasoning you will have many paths to traverse. I would rather teach them the truth, difficult to grasp, and so perhaps merit temporary offense, than try to solve the labor problem according to their perverted conception.

"And, Mr. Walker, why are you afraid to have me come here with these papers? Surely not because your unions pay rent for the hall! If you have truth on your side, you need not fear us. We think and know we have the truth on our side, and do not fear to enter your midst."

A union man lingering in the hall either to take a drink of water or to listen to my remarks, was given a copy of the Weekly People before he entered the opposite hall where his union met. I had told Mr. Walker all that could be told in the few moments prior to their union meeting.

The following day Comrade Quintero, a Mexican, distributed one hundred copies of the Weekly People to the carpenters at their reunion in the A. F. of L. hall. Bless you, Mr. Walker! Quintero is one of the many Mexicans who COULD BE TAUGHT. If my faith in that class does not convince you, will the action of Quintero do so? Quien sabe?

F. C.

El Paso, Tex., October 28.

HIDING S. L. P. BALLOTS IN NEW JERSEY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—If every S. L. P. man in this State had as much trouble to procure the party ballot for Governor as I had, I expect the vote will be an exceedingly small one. I entered the polling place of Ward 1, Precinct 1, in this city, about 8:30 a. m. prepared to cast a single ballot for John Butterworth, our candidate for Governor. I was handed a bunch of ballots, and told to step into the booth and prepare my ballot. I found Prohib, Republican, Progressive Republican, Democrat, Socialist, etc., but no Socialist Labor ballot. Putting my head out of the booth I said to the officer of the polling place: "Have you any other ballots for Governor? I cannot find the one I want here."

"No, we have none other; you have every one of them," came the answer.

I replied, "I cannot find the Socialist Labor ballot."

"Well, we have none in this precinct."

"Then," I said, "I cannot vote here."

I then went to the City Clerk to obtain a complete set of ballots. All had been distributed to the precinct officers as they came from the City Clerk at Mays Landing, sealed, etc. I had met a police officer in a street car who examined a bunch of ballots he had, and I saw among them the ballot, "For Governor, John C. Butterworth." He declined to give it to me.

I then called the Chief of Police. He said: "If you cannot find the ballot you want write one." It was in my mind to do this, anyhow.

I then returned to the polling place and asked the officers, four in number, if they had found the S. L. P. ballots. "No, we have none," was their answer.

"Well, I will write one," I said, and I procured the small blue envelope about two inches square in which you seal your ballots. The latter are two by four inches. I was about to write my ballot when the Democratic representative, who was also 'judge" in the Precinct polling place, brought forth a whole package of S. L. P. ballots, saying to one of his aides, "Why, here they are, lots of them."

Ever since I became a member of the S. L. P. I have made it a rule to vote for only S. L. P. candidates. As Butterworth was the only one on the ballot here, I voted for him alone. Perhaps I will be recorded as the only voter of our Party in this seaside city. Let us hope that next year I shall have less difficulty and the militant S. L. P. more votes.

M. D. Fitzgerald.

Atlantic City, N. J., November 8.

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LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

E. W. C., SPOKANE, WASH.—Unless the by-laws of a body expressly provide otherwise, a nomination is a motion, and, like all other motions, requires a seconder, before it can be put to the house.

F. S., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—"Cost of production" is one thing; "exchange value" of a commodity is another. In the cost of production goes the "exchange value" of labor-power. The use-value of labor-power lies in the quality of labor-power to produce a larger "exchange value" than its own, paid for by the employer. The increased value thus yielded by labor-power goes to determine the exchange-value of the goods. Hence, a manufacturer can and does, normally, make profits when he sells his goods at their exchange value. If he sells at the cost of production he makes no profits.

I. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—For "Who's Who, and What's What in the Socialist Party?" address "Thomas J. Morgan, Socialist, 79 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill."

G. F., SPOKANE, WASH.—The salaries of all officials, Federal, State, etc., are paid out of the respective treasuries by law.

S. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—The siege of La Rochelle, described in Sue's story "The Pocket Bible," took place in the year 1573, under the reign of Charles IX. of St. Bartholomew night memory. After him came his brother Henry III. After him came Henry IV., who, in 1598, granted the "Edict of Nantes" allowing the Protestants absolute freedom of conscience, whereupon the latter, as well described by Buckle, themselves became inquisitorially tyrannical. After him came his son Louis XIII., the monarch of Cardinal Richelieu, who, as Prime minister, decided upon the siege of La Rochelle, the stronghold of Protestantism, and carried the siege to a successful termination in 1628, that is fifty-five years after the siege of La Rochelle described by Sue. There were two distinct sieges of La Rochelle.

M. R., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—In point of structure there is this difference between Gompers's craft Unions and the Trautmann-St. John "I. W. W.":—the Gompers concerns rupture the workers in each industry into separate bodies; the Trautmann-St. John concern throws them all promiscuously together, regardless of the tool they use. The consequence is that there is no practical difference between the two concerns, as far as ultimate results are concerned:—by fracturing the workers in an industry into separate bodies, the Gompers concerns render united action impossible and the victory of the employer at strikes certain; by jumbling the workers of an industry promiscuously together, the disorganized state of the Trautmann-St. John concern turns the men into a mob, their success also out of all question, and the victory of the employer also a foregone conclusion. The circumstance that the Trautmann-St. John concerns preach bullets and bombs only aggravates their inefficiency and harmfulness to Labor. Coming down to hard pan, there is no practical difference between the two, except that dues are paid to different "head centers."

G. B., NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.—Monopoly cannot permanently raise prices at will. One thing or other is bound to happen, so long as capitalism proper continues, to throw prices down again, and thereby equalize things, in the long run, along the line of actual value. Theoretically and hypothetically monopoly may become so well entrenched as to do with prices permanently what it likes. When that should happen, then capitalism is at end. Society will have retrogressed to a sort of feudalism (feudo-capitalism) where the feudal master took from the producer all he pleased.

A. S., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Blackstone's commentaries remain classic. Other commentators do adduce up-to-date illustrations, and have that value; but none can supplant Blackstone.—Next question next week.

S. S., NEW YORK—This office is not aware of any denial by Mayor Seidel that he was an employer of an open shop.—Next question next week.

T. S., NEW YORK—Much of the S. P. vote is due to S. L. P. education; and accrues to the S. P. by reason of the greater noise it makes, and is made for it, and by reason of the voting for the S. P. ticket being easier than for the S. L. P. Yes the S. L. P. has nearly doubled, if not more than doubled.

A. P., NEW YORK—Please call.

L. C. H., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; B. H. H., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; W. W., TORONTO, CANADA; S. R., READING, PA.; J. S., ST. LOUIS, MO.; O. A., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.; A. S. D., DES MOINES, IA.; T. C., EUREKA, CALIF.; E. P., NEWPORT NEWS, VA.; J. M. J., ALLENTOWN, PA.; J. O. J., SHARON, PA.; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; C. H. K., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; M. F., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Matter received.

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A clear exposition of the situation confronting the working class to-day.

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Official Organ of and Owned by the Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 6 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

On Wednesday, November 9th, 1910, 7 p. m., a regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held at National Headquarters with Deutsch in the chair. Members present: Schwartz, Petersen, Kihn, Hall, Rosenberg, Deutsch, Mittleberg, Machauer, Lefkovits and Lafferty. Absent without excuse: Ball, Butterworth, Schrafft, Signarovits and Sweeney.

The minutes of the previous session were read and adopted. The financial report showed receipts $23.55 and expenditures amounting to $188.50.

National Secretary reported the vote returned on the following motion which was submitted to the N. E. C. for approval: "That three (3) cents of the seven (7) cents paid by Language Federations to the N. E. C. of the Party be allowed Federations for organization and agitation, provided Federations demand same." In favor: S. Johnson, A. Schnabel, J. Kircher, A. S. Dowler, G. F. Weinstein, B. D. Downey, J. Marek, R. Katz, W. H. Thomas, A. E. Reimer, J. H. Arnold, George Hasseler, F. H. Kuchenbecker. Opposed: B. Reinstein. Motion carried.

Remittances were received on International Socialist Congress Assessment from Sections Indianapolis, Ind., and Manchester, N. H. Remittances were received on General Agitation Fund from Sections Worcester, Mass., Allegheny, Pa., New Haven, Conn., and Spokane, Wash. The following S. E. C.'s expressed themselves in accord with the plan to have a directory of S. E. C. secretaries in the Party official organs: Connecticut, New York, Minnesota. Letters were received from the following on matters of agitation: E. Barnhill, Xenia, Ill., whose invitation was declined and secretary was instructed to reply to the effect that the Party was not running a lecture bureau for profit; Wm. Adamek, East Pittsburg, Pa., on matters pertaining to Hungarian Federation; Connecticut S. E. C., Section Manchester, N. H., Milwaukee, Wis., Scranton, Pa.; R. Katz, en route at St. Paul, Minn., and Minneapolis, Minn., to whom an answer of the National Secretary was endorsed; A. Gillhaus, Seattle, Wash., F. E. Passonno, Kingston, N. Y.

Other correspondence was received from F. Kardos, Cleveland, Ohio, G. H. Fryhoff, Mystic, Ia., New York Post Office authorities, Newport News, Va., New York S. E. C., Philadelphia, Pa., Milwaukee, Wis., Richmond County, N. Y. The report of A. E. Reimer in re Section Manchester, N. H., misunderstanding was received and his action approved.

Adjournment 10 p. m.

A. C. Kihn, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

New Jersey S E. C. met on November 13. Present: All officers, delegates from South Hudson, Hoboken, Union and Essex. Absent without excuse, Passaic and Bergen. Werdenberg chairman.

Bills—N. E. C., $22.90; Labor News Company, 45 cents; Merquelin, $2.54.

Correspondence: From secretaries Passaic County, South Hudson and Comrade Sperle. From the National Secretary, call for election of N. E. C. member.

Reports: Secretary reported filing of State nomination lists and progress in organization of Trenton.

Committee on speakers reported completion of their duties and were discharged.

Financial secretary directed to procure 200 dues stamps. Secretary ordered to proceed with nomination and election of N. E. C. member.

Section Reports—

Hoboken—Four new members; more coming. Establishing an I. W. W. Local.

South Hudson—4,000 leaflets distributed.

Elizabeth—500 leaflets given out at a Liebknecht meeting.

Essex—Successful ratification meeting; eighteen pamphlets sold.

Plainfield—One new member. Getting ready for a package party on December 10.

Financial Reports—Receipts, dues, $12; S. A. F., $6.25; disbursements, $29.39; cash on hand, General Fund, $29.01; S. A. Fund, 90c.

P. Merquelin,
Secretary.

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light!

CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

Connecticut S. E. C. met November 13. J. Sundburg chairman. Present, Feldman, Langner. Absent, Stodel and Johnson.

Communications:—From Hartford, relative to nomination of Fellerman for N. E. C. member; declines. Miss Marguerette Merril, in regard to ship. From Rockville, relative to nomination of E. Sherman member to the N. E. C. From S. Stodel, relative to open-air meeting held in New Britain, prospects favorable to organize Section; sold twelve books and obtained five subs.

Bills ordered paid:—J. T. Riggs, carfare, $2.10; Labor News Company, $23.62.

Financial report of State Secretary: Receipts from all sources, $114.43; expenses, $86.70; balance, $27.73.

Decided to appoint committee of two to issue an urgent call to Sections in the State for funds for organization purposes. Feldman and Marek chosen committee. Decided to hold agitation meeting in Bridgeport in the near future.

Decided to meet every second Sunday in each month.

J. T. Riggs,
Recording Secretary.

REINSTEIN IN ST. LOUIS.

Boris Reinstein of Buffalo, N. Y., N. E. C. member from N. Y. State and the Daily People correspondent at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, will deliver three lectures in St. Louis as follows:

In Russian, SATURDAY, November 26, at 8 p. m., at Harugari Hall, corner Carr and Tenth street. Subject: "What Shall Russian Socialists Do in America?" Admission 10 cents.

In English. SUNDAY, November 27, at 2.30 p. m., at Druid's Hall, corner Ninth and Market street. Subject: "The Recent Convention of American Federation of Labor and Its Effect on the Socialist Movement." Admission free.

In German. SUNDAY, November 27, at 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 1717 South Broadway. Subject: "Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party Towards Fundamental Principles of International Socialism." Admission free.

Every reader of this paper is urged to announce these meetings among shopmates and friends and work for good attendance at these meetings.

Jos. Scheidler,
Theo. Kaucher,
Paul Harungazo,
Com. Section St. Louis,

FUNDS FOR "EL PROLETARIO."

The following contributions have been received to date for the printing of "El Proletario," Spanish S. L. P. paper:

Otto Ruckser, West Haven, Conn.	$ 1.00
Harry Benjamin, Denver, Colo.	3.00
Section Spokane, Wash., (per R. Clausen)	
Chas. Pierson	1.00
Chas. Warfield	.25
Andrew Johnson	1.00
Dan Barnett	1.00
Robt. Clausen	1.00
J. S. Jenson	1.00
Geo. McDonald	1.00
Herman Olsen	1.00
Anton Johnson	1.00
Alex Olson	1.00
A. P. Anderson	.50
Alfred Haglund	1.00
Walter Lander	1.25
Total	$16.00
Previously acknowledged	53.00
Total	$69.00

Who will be next to head the list of contributions? YOU?

Who will encourage our effort by giving it the requisite financial support? YOU?

Then let's hear from you soon.

For Section El Paso,
Cl. Garcia, Fin. Secy.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF
Daily People Anniversary Medalions
have been procured from the manufacturers and are offered to the first comers at
30 Cents Postage prepaid.
Detached from its red ribbon, this medalion makes a charming watch fob, and will always bring back memories of the trying times our Party Press has withstood.
N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

ON TOWARD 1912

The election results are not yet completely in, but it is plainly to be seen that the old S. L. P. has again struck its stride. The upbuilding of THE revolutionary political party of Socialism in the United States is now only a question of reaching more and more of the workers with the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party.

The campaigning being over, there can be no reason why financial support should not be concentrated toward the National Office's GENERAL AGITATION FUND to enable it further to meet the expenses of National Organizer Katz's tour, and place additional organizers and agitators in the field.

The results of Katz's work and his experience has shown that organizers and agitators are needed to make the S. L. P. and its aim known, and that as soon as our position is made known to the workers, the difference between the S. L. P. and the bogus Socialists is plainly acknowledged and the vast superiority of the S. L. P. brings the workers to us, despite the "big" vote of the bogus element.

In 1912 the Socialist Labor Party will again enter the national election with candidates for President and Vice President. In the election just past the Party's supporters had an opportunity to vote for it in TWENTY States. WITH CONSISTENT EFFORT AND FINANCIAL AID THE PARTY CAN HAVE TICKETS IN DOUBLE THAT NUMBER OF STATES, besides making it possible to increase the S. L. P. vote in the present twenty States.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IS NOT TOO HIGH A MARK FOR REVOLUTIONISTS TO SET THEMSELVES TO ROLL UP, WHEN IT IS A QUESTION OF SENDING THEIR PROPAGANDA THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE LAND. MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR THE WORKING CLASS TO VOTE THE REVOLUTIONARY BALLOT OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY IN 1912 BY CONTRIBUTING TO THE GENERAL AGITATION FUND. AIM HIGH—AIM FOR A $10,000 INCREASE BY 1912.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
P. O. Box 1576, New York, N. Y.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

Scandinavian Socialist Club, Lynn, Mass.	$ 5.00
"W," Washington, D. C.	.50
Section Mystic, Conn.	7.00
Branch Braddock, Allegheny County, Pa.	1.00
George Franklin, Spokane, Wash	.50
Hans Nelson, Wrangell, Alaska	2.65
F. S. Gossler, Parkersburg, W. Va.	.25
J. M. Neave, Verdun, Canada	1.20
Section New Haven, Conn.	1.00
Branch Braddock, Allegheny County, Pa.	1.00
"E," Spokane, Wash.	10.00
James Schlitt, Portland, Ore.	2.00
J. P. Erskine, Salt Lake City, Utah	1.00
Total	$ 33.10
Previously acknowledged	344.46
Grand total	$377.56

Send all remittances to Paul Augustine, National Secretary, P. O. Box 1576, New York, N. Y.

S. L. P. SUPPLIES.

National Constitution, containing also the platform of the S. L. P., and declared resolutions, per 100	$2.00
Red membership cards, containing also a record of transfers, per 100	.50
Application Cards, with exposition of Party principles, same to be retained by the candidate; having also detachable application form, per 100	.40
Section Ledgers, specially ruled for the purpose of keeping a record of membership dues paid	.25
Section Cash Books, for keeping a record of receipts and expenses	.35
Treasurer's Book: There is no specially ruled book for Treasurers, but an additional Cash Book may be used for the purpose.	
Transfer Cards, for use between Sections, and, on reverse side, for use between sub-divisions of a Section, per 100	.30
Delinquency blanks, which make easy the work of the Financial Secretary when notifying members in arrears, per 100	.30
Candidates' resignation blanks, provided for in Article XI., Section 3, of the Party Constitution, per 100	.30
Rubber stamps (seal), with arm and hammer emblem, made to order, each	.75

Orders for supplies must be accompanied by cash, it being contrary to the rules to keep credit accounts.

PAUL AUGUSTINE,
Address all orders to
National Secretary.
28 City Hall Place, New York City.

A GOOD SIGN

After Election Propaganda Activity Keeps up with Splendid Vigor.

Not in many years has the after election activity of the Propaganda Brigade been so vigorous as now. The sub getters did good work last week, and Labor News orders were active, too.

The election returns indicate that many workmen are turning toward the S. L. P. It now becomes our supreme duty to seek them out and bring them in closer contact with the Party through the medium of its Press.

Ten thousand new readers this winter is an easy possibility. Work for it, everybody.

W. O. Nelson, Altoona, Pa., sends a list of fourteen subscriptions. He says "All the credit is not due to me. The Section workers all had a hand in rolling them up."

That is excellent, is just as it should be. Not one member, but all the members, should take part in the work of Propaganda. Good for the Altoona comrades.

From another Section we received word that "owing to campaign work we have been too busy to look after subs as we ought, but promise to give that work more attention hereafter."

Think of an S. L. P. campaign that neglects the Party press, the most vital feature of S. L. P. propaganda.

And yet that is just the fault of too many Sections. They haven't gotten away from the primitive methods that were all very well at the start, or which may even yet be necessary in breaking ground in places where the Party has no connections. But where the Party is already in existence, to there confine the propaganda to street corner agitation, is very largely a waste of energy that could be much better employed and with far greater results.

The capitalists keep the workers in mental subjection through their mind benumbing "public" press. The S. L. P. will free the minds of the workers from capitalist superstition by its press, which enlightens and guides.

Ten thousand new readers this winter, we say. That would be five a-piece, or one sub a month during the winter. Who will say that he can't accomplish that much?

The roll of honor, those sending two or more subscriptions during the week, follows:

A. Holzer, Jenny Lind, Ark.	2
A. Stiedel, Castella, Cal.	2
J. Peterson, Eureka, Cal.	4
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	4
A. Weinberg, San Bernardino, Cal.	2
I. Shenkan, San Francisco, Cal.	4
H. Sprague, Vancouver, Can.	3
L. Ginther, Colo. Springs, Col.	3
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	9
S. A. J. Stodel, on tour, Conn.	10
J. Matz, Beech Grove, Ind.	4
F. J. Oatley, Fall River, Mass.	3
T. F. Brennan, Salem, Mass.	2
N. Stone, Detroit, Mich.	3
H. A. Brandborg, Henning, Minn.	2
S. L. P. Section, St. Paul, Minn.	5
M. J. Cikanek, St. Paul, Minn.	2
G. H. Campbell, Winona, Minn.	4
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo.	8
E. Singewald, Orange, N. J.	2
E. M. Swan, National, Nev.	2
E. Hank, Buffalo, N. Y.	5
B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y.	2
L. F. Alrutz, Schenectady, N. Y.	2
F. H. Joss, Syracuse, N. Y.	3
G. M. Conover, Canton, O.	4
W. R. Fox, Cincinnati, O.	5
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	5
J. Schlitt, Portland, Ore.	4
W. O. Nelson, Altoona, Pa.	14
S. R., Reading, Pa.	2
H. O'Neil, Providence, R. I.	4
R. Strach, San Antonio, Tex.	2
D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash.	25
A. Gillhaus, Seattle, Wash.	2
J. McCall, Tacoma, Wash.	6
C. Pierson, Tacoma, Wash.	21
W. H. Curtis, Kenosha, Wis.	2

Prepaid Cards sold: Tacoma, Wash., $5.00.

The day of small thing is past, the day of great things is here. Now is the time to add 10,000 new readers to the Party's official organs, the Daily and Weekly People.

Lend your best efforts to the work of Propaganda.

OPERATING FUND.

Last week's contributions to this fund totalled $15.20. With everybody pushing the propaganda there will be less need to urge this fund. A widespread and vigorous movement will make these institutions practically self-sustaining. All around success lies in pushing the Party press.

B. W. Fisher, Los Angeles, Cal.	$ 1.00
J. Lavignini, Los Angeles, Cal.	.50
J. Murphy, San Francisco, Cal.	2.00
E. Renz, San Francisco, Cal.	.50
J. E. Farrell, No. Bay, Ont.	1.50
M. Svenson, Danbury, Conn.	.50
C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y.	.20
H. Eisenach, Schenectady, N. Y.	2.00
A. Levine, New York	1.00
H. Spittal, Erie, Pa.	1.00
German Branch, Allentown, Pa.	5.00
Total	$ 15.20
Previously acknowledged	6,731.01
Grand total	$6,746.21

HUNGARIAN S. L. P. MEN.

(Continued from Page 1.)

a typewritten letter by some one without authority ADVISING the return of the Library.

The first question to be decided by the "convention" was the reason for calling the convention. The "national secretary" stated that correspondence between Basky, editor, and Szentgyorgyi, district secretary of Ohio, compelled them to take action. In a letter to the district secretary Basky stated that he would decline to take the editorship of "Nepakarat" after the next regular convention, which is to be held in April, 1911, no matter which of the contending factions in the Federation won out, and suggested that he could see no one more capable than Szentgyorgyi and advised that he prepare himself for the work by writing articles to the paper. In a second letter Basky expressed regret that the district secretary was not willing to accept such a position from the Federation if it were offered him. The "national secretary" with these two letters sought to prove that Basky and Szentgyorgyi were job seekers.

Delegate Herceg moved to censure the resigned Executive Board for calling the special convention in an unconstitutional manner, but the majority voted against the motion to the slogan of Delegate Bolgar, that "neither revolution or class struggle can be waged with constitutions, this is a revolution in the Federation!" Herceg remarked that "Bolgar with his 'mighty intellect' can not wage war against the capitalist class, so he must come to this convention and destroy the Federation by revolution!" After the vote, S. Lefkovits read a statement signed by all the S. L. P. delegates seated and denied seats, 25 in all, 2 executive members, one national auditing committee member, one district secretary, and L. Basky, former editor. The delegates represented 16 branches of the Federation. The statement was that, "anti-S. L. P. men were seated unconstitutionally, S. L. P. men were denied seats unconstitutionally, the 'convention' approved unconstitutional actions of the resigned Executive Board and by these actions violated the constitution. We therefore decline to recognize this as a convention and give force to this expression by leaving the gathering."

These men repaired to a meeting place up-town and organized the Hungarian Federation of the Socialist Labor Party to be affiliated with the Party; they will issue a paper to be vested in the Party, and through its columns inform the rank and file of the acts of the slum elements and the officers. The paper, "A Munkas," (The Worker), will issue its first number this week with L. Basky as editor, and will appear weekly. Temporary officers were elected, among whom S. Lefkovits was elected as national treasurer. A fund sufficient to start work was collected among those present and more was pledged. All S. L. P. men, especially the Hungarians, should rally to the support of the new organization, and send subscriptions and contributions to S. Lefkovits, 28 City Hall Place, New York, N. Y.

ERNEST STERON,
Fraternal Delegate from the N. E. C. of the S. L. P.

A New Leaflet
FOR
National Distribution
IS NOW READY
The Socialist Labor Party
— VS. —
The Socialist Party
The career of the two parties is graphically contrasted.
By mail, per 1,000 ....$2.00
At our office $1.00
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28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD:
Chas. E. Trainor, Transportation Industry; Herman Richter, Building Industry; Robert McLure, Public Service Industry; Frank Knotek, Metal and Machinery Industry; Harry B. Simpson, Metal and Machinery Industry.
General Secretary-Treasurer, H. Richter, Hamtramck, Mich.

Send all communications, contributions or other matter intended for the General Organization of the I. W. W. to H. Richter, Hamtramck, Mich. Send for literature and particulars on how to join the Industrial Class Union.

CHICAGO I. W. W., LOCAL 52.

Local 52, I. W. W., of Chicago, will have an entertainment and dance on Thanksgiving Day, THURSDAY, November 24, afternoon and evening, at Excelsior Park Hall, Irving Park Boulevard near Elston avenue. The entertainment will begin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Comrade Rudolph Katz will deliver an address in behalf of the labor movement of America.

Admission $1, including family. Refreshments free.

FESTIVAL PRESENTS.

Presents for the Bazaar and Fair at the Thanksgiving Day Festival, for the Daily People have been received as follows:

J. P. Johnson, New York, box of 50 cigars; Mr. Wm. Suessbrich, Boston, Mass., one chiffonier cover; M. Kronfeld, New York, polished wood arm-and-hammer emblem; Mrs. H. Fisher, one pillow; M. Schoenfeld, Phila., one framed Ferrer picture; Mrs. Edith Quinn New York, hand painted pillow top; H. Andrews, Westchester, one Teddy Big Stick, with Red Ribbon and Outlook; Kate Schade, two table centerpieces; Mary Papelsky, Denver, Col., hand-painted pillow; M. Wolfran, Brooklyn, box of soap and bottle of perfume; A. H. Simpson, Boston, Mass., Apollo harp; Fred Fellerman, Hartford, Conn eight German Books, and iron-holders.

Miss Julia Katz and Mrs. L. Ballhaus, New York, one pretty doll and various pieces of crockery; Dr. Emma Kaucher, North Yakina, Wash., two Battenberg centre pieces; Mrs. A. B. Touroff, New York, four rocker cushions and three satin pillows; Miss Smith, Plainfield, N. J., one silk embroidered pillow; Miss Belle Brook, New York, three Indian burnt-wood pictures; Mrs. H. Goldsmith, one burnt-wood picture and four pieces of crockery; B. Engel, New York, handmade arm and hammer emblem, and one souvenir ash tray; M. Kronfeld, New York, Ibsen picture; R. Gibbs, New York, one embroidered table cover; Miss Estelle Feldman, New Haven, one doily, besides some fancy pieces; Section Seattle, S. L. P., a magnificent oil painting of Mt. Rainer, set in a splendid frame—said painting valued at $100; Anna Epstein, New York, two fancy trimmed baskets and one home-made silk lady's opera-bag; E. C., Brooklyn, cluster of puffs; S. Focsgard, St. Paul, Minn., one dozen "Little Darling Shirt Supporters"; Section Rockville, S. L. P., fine piece of cloth for a man's suit; E. S., New York, volume of O. Henry stories, Macchiavelli's "The Prince," and Stevenson's "Treasure Island"; Mrs. Rosa Eisenberg, Cincinnati, embroidered centre table cover; A. C. McGinty, Los Angeles, hand knitted woolen shawl; Mrs. Joseph Levey, hand crochet card tray; Dave Sanderson, one orange-wood knife and two sombreros; L. C. Haller, two silk handkerchiefs; Mrs. Alpert, Brooklyn, six bead necklaces; O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn, one sofa pillow and two belts.

KEEP IN TRIM!
WITH
VERA-CASCARA
THE BEST REMEDY FOR
Habitual Constipation
AND
Torpid Liver
100 PILLS 25¢
SENT POST-PAID
H. L. BERGER
CHEMIST & APOTHECARY
2ND AVE. COR. 96 ST. NEW YORK

SECTION CALENDAR.

Standing notices of Section headquarters or other permanent announcements. Five dollars per year for five lines.

Los Angeles, Cal., headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Cal., 49 Duboce avenue, Headquarters and reading room of Section San Francisco, Cal., Socialist Labor Party, Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, and Scandinavian Discussion Club, at 49 Duboce avenue.

Denver, Colo., Section meetings the second Thursday evening of each month at Hall, 209 Charles Building. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

Hartford, Conn., Section meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Chicago, Ill., Section Cook County meets every second and fourth Sunday, at 2 p. m., at 816 Milwaukee avenue, one block north of Chicago avenue. Workingmen and women are invited to attend. Open every evening. Secretary, Jacob Bobinsky, 1514 Washburn avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Boston, Mass., Section meets every first and third Thursday in the month, at 8 p. m., at 694 Washington street. Discussions at every meeting. All sympathizers invited.

Minnesota S. E. C. All communications should be addressed to M. J. Cikanek, 278 Duke street, St. Paul, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P., Section meets the third Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple, Room 3. Address of Literary Agent is Peter Riel, 2516 West 21st street.

St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., Section holds a regular business meeting the second Thursday evening of each month, at Federation Hall, corner Third and Wabasha streets.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P. P. Merquelin, Secretary, 121 Myrtle avenue, Plainfield; W. J. Carroll, Financial Secretary, 1076 Bond street, Elizabeth.

Passaic Co., N. J., Branch I (English) meets every first and third Thursday in the month at 817 Main street, Paterson. Readers of the Party press are invited.

Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., Section Headquarters at corner Liberty and Pleasant streets. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday of the month.

Cleveland, O., S. L. P., Section meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 2416 East 9th street.

Portland, Ore., Headquarters of S. L. P. Section and Scandinavian Labor Federation, 224½ Washington street, Rooms 1 and 2.

Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., Section meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Providence, R. I., Section meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 98 Weybosset street, Room 14, 8 p. m.

Seattle, Wash., Section Headquarters, 1916 Westlake avenue. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m.

Spokane, Wash., S. L. P., Section Headquarters and free reading room, 107 S. Monroe street. Section meets every Sunday, 10:30 a. m.

Tacoma, Wash., S. L. P., Section Headquarters and free reading room, Room 304 Wallace Building, 12th and A streets.

NOTICE TO S. L. P. SECTIONS.

The National Office is now in a position to furnish all Sections and branches the Party National Constitutions in the German language. They are sold for $3 per hundred. All orders must be accompanied with cash.

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